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The Outlook

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Borah on Prohibition

A SPEECH which may materially affect the Presidential election of 1928 was delivered at Baltimore at a popular meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church by Senator William E. Borah. It has made the Senator from Idaho, for the time being at least, the most conspicuous leader of those who are loosely known as the drys. Yet his speech was not so much a defense of prohibition as it was a defense of the Constitution. More particularly it was an attack upon those who, in their attempt to do away with prohibition, are advocating measures which have no Constitutional warrant and are contrary to the spirit of American political institutions.

By far the most formidable attacks which have been made upon prohibition are those which have had their base upon the theory that a prohibitory law as such in the Constitution is out of place. Essentially the Constitution is, or ought to be, a framework of government. Arguments against the Eighteenth Amendment which are based on this conception of the Constitution are not answered by a mere recital of the evils of drink and the drink traffic. But such arguments are met on their own ground by such a speech as that of Senator Borah's. Indeed, since the Amendment is adopted and is a part of the Constitution, such a speech as that of Senator Borah's is more than a defense; it is an assault. It puts those who heretofore have posed as defenders of Constitutional principles and Constitutional liberties into the position of sappers and miners who are digging under the very foundations of the Constitution itself.

Senator Borah has thus turned a defensive fight into an offensive one. He has taken the initiative from the enemies of prohibition and given it to its friends. For the present, at any rate, it is not necessary for the supporters of the Eighteenth Amendment to answer its detractors, for the detractors must put their minds to the task of answering Senator Borah.

International

Senator William E. Borah

The New Nullification

IN his speech Senator Borah did not evade the prohibition issue as a question of public policy. He began, in fact, by a vigorous attack upon the liquor traffic as a curse to humanity, and in particular as an enemy of the modern industrial world. He put his indictment against the liquor traffic in these specific forms:

> The man in the automobile may be opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment, but he will instantly discharge a drinking chauffeur. The train may be crowded with delegates to the anti-prohibition convention, but they would mob the engineer who would take a drink while drawing his precious freight. The industrial magnate may talk critically of sumptuary laws, but he will apply them like a despot to the man who watches over the driving power of his vast establishment.
>
> When safety is involved, we are all drys.

But brutal and ruthless as the drink traffic is, Senator Borah expressed himself not so much concerned about it as about "the right of the people to write and unwrite its Constitution and its law. . . . To disregard our Constitution," he added, "to evade it, to nullify it, while still refusing to change it, is to plant the seeds of destruction in the heart of the Nation—is to confess before the world that we have neither the moral courage nor the intellectual sturdiness for self-government." That the people of America will ultimately pursue any such course Senator Borah does not believe. "They may be willing to repeal this Amendment, but they are not nullificationists."

And it is nullification, not repeal, not any Constitutional method of changing the Constitution, but an unconstitutional method of evading the Constitution that, Senator Borah points out, is what is proposed in such a referendum as that provided for by the Legislature of New York. If the scheme proposed

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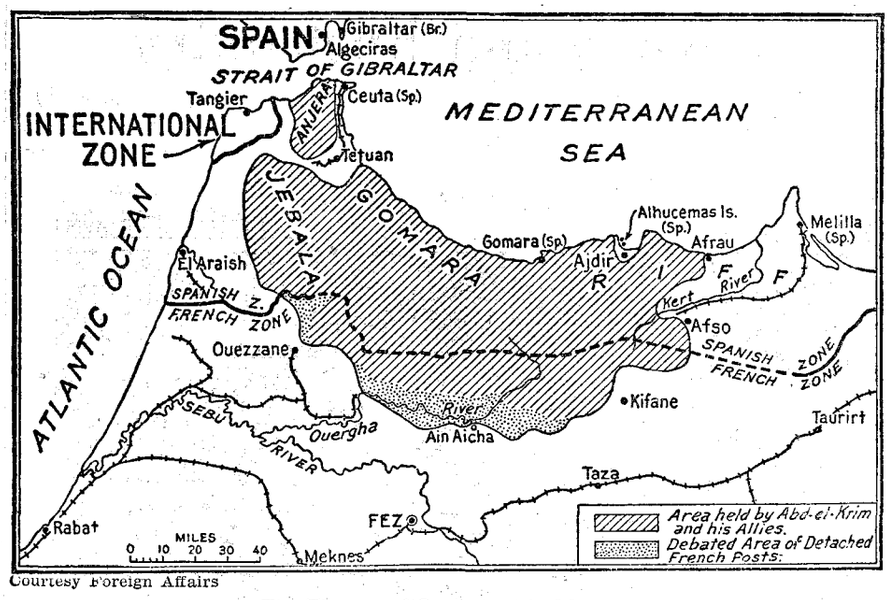

Courtesy Foreign Affairs

The Theater of Operations in Morocco

The part of the boundary between the Spanish and French zones regarding which Spain and France do not agree is indicated by a broken line

in that referendum were to be put into effect, the Federal Government, which is the defender and interpreter of the Federal Constitution, would be called upon to surrender its functions; for "if this referendum interrogatory has any meaning at all, it is that every State shall determine for itself its own construction of, and obligation to, the Constitution of the United States, and that construction is to bind the Federal Government. That doctrine," comments Mr. Borah, "was shot to death at the Battle of the Wilderness."

As Mr. Borah points out, the question before the American people is simply this: Shall we enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, repeal it, or nullify it? Senator Borah has rendered his country a great service by making clear that we are again facing a question that was once settled, it was supposed, for good and all—the question of nullification. We have no doubt that the outcome this time will be as it has been before—that compromise will be found impossible, and that nullification, whether open or in disguise, will be found to be as impracticable as it is dangerous.

France and Spain in North Africa

ABD-EL-KRIM, the chieftain of the Riff tribesmen who have kept up a long war against French and Spanish rule in North Africa, had his stronghold in territory supposed to be subject to the supervision of Spain. But it was French troops who captured Targuist, and it was to the French that Abd-el-Krim surrendered. The French commander received him, not in disgrace as a rebellious savage, but with the full military honors accorded to a worthy foe who has proved his qualities. Undoubtedly these were wise tactics from the point of view of French colonial policy. They gave France a friendly standing among her Moroccan subjects.

The Riff tribesmen are reported now to be eager to submit to the French, but still full of animosity toward the Spaniards, whose representatives claim the right to govern their zone.

The end of the rebellion leaves an important boundary issue to be settled between the allies, France and Spain. They have an agreement regarding the division of North African territory. But the failure of Spain even to police—much less to administer—a considerable part of the region allotted to her is notorious. This failure has involved France in a costly colonial war; and she is not likely to overlook her losses and experience.

There always has been some dispute regarding the definite delimitation of the French-Spanish frontier in North Africa; and now it is reported that France is seeking some new arrangement by which she will be guaranteed against a recurrence of trouble. She appears as the conqueror of the Riff, while Spain has a poor record on which to assert her title. France is rightly realistic and hard-headed in driving international bargains. It is to be expected that one result of the outcome of the North African war will be territorial or administrative readjustments in her favor which will extend the sphere of French authority.

The Barring Out of Mr. Russell

IT is not likely that the refusal of the British Government to allow Charles Edward Russell to land at an English port unless he would promise not to proceed thence to Ireland will precipitate an international altercation.

Mr. Russell, a pronounced anti-Bolshevist, resigned from the Socialist Party (he was its candidate for the Presidency in 1916) because of the party's anti-war attitude. He was held up, not because he was a Socialist, but because the Irish Free State, recalling perhaps an address by Mr. Russell in which he predicted that Ireland would free herself from English shackles, surmised that he might make speeches in Ireland opposed to the Free State and favorable to the non-existent Irish Republic. There is an agreement, it seems, between the Free State and the British Government under which either will, on request, bar entrance of persons objectionable to the other.

It is always an open question whether gagging undesirable orators helps or hurts the causes they advocate. The United States, having gone rather far in excluding aliens regarded as undesirables, is—as Senator Borah, though protesting, has acknowledged—in no position to complain.

The First American Health Congress

SIX thousand guardians and sentinels of health lately gathered in Atlantic City in the first American Health Congress ever held in this country. They represented sixteen different organizations, which fell rather loosely into three groups: Public health officials; specialists in the field of child health protection and of disease prevention; and nurses, who formed the largest single group.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, the Chairman of the National Health Council, and a strong advocate of co-operation, was moved to ask in his address at the opening general session:

"Are we ripe in the United States for an attempt to unite the various National voluntary health associations in one compact body" for "a concerted unified attack on all diseases?"

An important member of the Congress remarked: "Science may reveal the hitherto unknown, but unless this knowledge is translated into terms of common understanding its benefits may not be

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In lieu of all thy pains and husbandry

(As You Like It, Act II, Scene 3)

Cargill for the Central Press Association

The plowman homeward plods his weary way

Sykes in the Worcester (Mass.) Daily Telegram

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So he obeyed that impulse!

From Janet Eastman, Dodge, Mass.

Byck in the New York Commercial

It'll take a lot of twistin' to dodge 'em all

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Cargill in the Worcester (Mass.) Daily Telegram

I'LL JUST PUT IT HERE TILL IT COOLS OFF A BIT
DEMOCRATS IN SEARCH OF AN ISSUE
FARM RELIEF DEMAND
HOTTEST ISSUE IN POLITICS
THE SHELF
CARGILL

Careful, madam! There's a hungry gentleman abroad!

From Janet Eastman, Dodge, Mass.

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utilized." That was the real keynote of the Congress.

The Health of the Child

ONE of the most significant facts of the Congress was the extent of effort concerning itself with the child.

Secretary Hoover, President of the American Child Health Association, issued in his address what amounted to a challenge to the technical group to discover the child a hundred per cent healthy, and to express their findings in such terms that Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith might approximate that child in their Mary and their John.

There was decided interest in the mental hygiene of the child. Dr. Arnold Gesell declared that such accurate measurements of the mental growth of the child have now been established that "we can extend throughout the public school system in both rural and city schools the same educational effort along lines of mental hygiene that we now employ in the field of physical hygiene."

Women in Council

THE eighteenth biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has been in session in Atlantic City. The purpose of the club federation, as succinctly stated by Mrs. Thomas G. Winter in a recent article, is "to stimulate the individual club; to weld the clubs into State organizations; to draw the States into a more profound understanding of each other through the central body, as the spokes of a wheel are made a unit by the hub." The thousands of delegates at the Convention represent many hundred thousands of members of local clubs.

Originally the Federation did not enter the field of National issues, but was chiefly educational and social. At the biennial of 1914, however, after a hard fight for years, the pressure of the suffrage issue resulted in widening the scope of the General Federation, and naturally, therefore, of the State and local clubs. This year, for instance, the subjects which have attracted most attention have been the enforcement of prohibition, the establishment of a Federal Department of Education, and the continuance of the effort for a child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. Speakers like Governor Pinchot and William Green, head of the Federation of Labor, were listened to with deep interest. The Federation voted strongly in favor of all three causes. The warmest discussion was over child labor, many Southern delegates urging that the matter was properly one for the States to control, but the affirmative action was taken by a vote of 678 to 263.

There has long been a difference of opinion as to how far the General Federation has the right to control action or expression of opinion by the individual clubs. Common sense indicates that the relation is friendly and advisory rather than coercive. The clubs are of varied character and purpose—art, education, literary, musical, local improvement, philanthropic, and so on. They will listen to the resolutions passed by their General Federation with respect, but in large measure they will continue to hold their own views and support the measures they think to be for the general good.

The Federation is a great instrument of social progress, but it does not and ought not to have the binding authority of a party convention.

FOR the first time a native American has won the most highly coveted golf title in the world, the British Open Amateur Golf Championship. Jess Sweetser, the winner, first gained fame as a golfer when as a Yale undergraduate he won the American intercollegiate golf title. In 1922 he won the American amateur golf title—the youngest man to have borne that honor. Almost as sensational as Mr. Sweetser's latest achievement was the unexpected defeat in the British tournament which "Bobby" Jones, the almost invincible, met at the hands and clubs of the young Glasgow champion, Andrew Jamieson, who was later beaten by A. F. Simpson, who in turn fell before the almost impeccable golf of the title winner.

Wallace Buttrick

OVERFLOWING with the enjoyment of life, of work, of friends, Wallace Buttrick, who died suddenly on May 27, at the age of seventy-two, was a source of refreshment to countless people. His stocky figure and his genial face seemed the natural outward signs of a large-minded, large-hearted, and essentially happy spirit. He had very strong convictions, but he never gave the impression of trying to impose them on others. Rather he framed them in such terms that he made them hard to resist.

For fifteen years Dr. Buttrick was secretary of the General Education Board, and then successively its President and its Chairman. What the colleges and schools in this country, and particularly of the South, owe to him cannot be reckoned. His happy disposition was an invaluable ally of his will to work. As a consequence he made high standards in education alluring, and then spurred others to achieving them. That he was one of the leading educators of this country there can be no question.

If anything could have caused him to lose patience, it would have been that intellectual Pharisaism that leads some people to think themselves superior to the mass of mankind. "Education," he said at the Commencement exercises of Bowdoin College last year, when he received an honorary degree, "is the determined and long-continued effort of a serious-minded person to train his powers of observation, thinking, and reflection through gain in knowledge." According to his view, to be educated one must have at least some measure of humility.

He was therefore not among those who bring pressure upon colleges to provide means for enabling students "to get on in the world," to get money, or fame, or prominence. His whole influence was for directing education into channels that

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would refresh and feed the mind and spirit. He was well aware, as he made plain in his Bowdoin speech, that "a fault with education in America is too much teaching." He rightly appraised the value of libraries, laboratories, and other educational appliances as useful helps, but as no substitute for education itself. So far from inclining him to low standards, his principles led him to employ the highest standards in measuring the work of the colleges with which he had to do. It is not the number who graduate from college that indicates educational progress, as he viewed it, but the number who are started well in the process of educating themselves.

It is fortunate for this country that an educator in Dr. Buttrick's position of influence was able with genial persuasiveness to give support to those views of education that a country like ours in an age like this finds it easy to neglect.

A Star Tells a Story

ALTHOUGH The Outlook often refuses to be unduly hurried in reporting the significant events of the week, knowing that most of its readers prefer accurate information late to inaccurate information early, it has never before been able to report as legitimate news an event that took place ten million years ago. We wish to announce that word of the explosion of a great star which occurred as long ago as that has just reached the earth and has been reported by two astronomers of the university city of Heidelberg.

Ten million years ago—the figure is only a rough approximation—a star, probably not unlike our sun, met with some catastrophe which caused it to blaze forth within a few hours with thousands of times its ordinary brightness. Its light has thus been steadily traveling across interstellar space ever since the dawn epoch of the age of mammals. Yet it has just arrived. Such stars are termed new stars, temporary stars, or "novæ" by astronomers. In all, forty-five of these interesting objects have been observed in the last three centuries, one of them, called by the euphonious name Nova Pictoris, blazed forth brilliantly last year in the skies of the antipodes. It has often been suggested that the Star of Bethlehem was such a new star, similar to the phenomenal "nova" which, visible in the daytime, alarmed Europe in 1572. These new stars have, however, all been within our own galaxy or universe. The one just announced is in another universe. This strengthens the recent conviction that even our vast galaxy, the Milky Way, itself made up of more than a billion suns, has hundreds of thousands of counterparts in other regions of space.

A Million Other Universes

A TELESCOPE of moderate size reveals the fact that very many of the stars outside of the Milky Way form really great spiral structures like pinwheels. These are separate or "island" universes, nearly a million in number,

Wallace Buttrick

and so inconceivably far from us that their distances expressed in miles mean nothing. When in our January 23, 1924, issue we announced the discovery of an island universe so distant that light required 700,000 years to make the earthward journey, we felt that the whole of nature could hardly be expanded more. Yet within a short time astronomers found that the great spiral nebula visible to the naked eye in the constellation Andromeda was a whole million light-years away from us, while recently Dr. Knut Lundmark showed that one of the other spiral universes must be fifty-six times as far away as that!

Yet the event which took place in one of these inconceivably remote galaxies ten million years ago displays the same general characteristics as those that occur in our own universe. It shows that the same Power governs there that governs here. Though the rapid expansion of our measures of nature belittles us physically, it enhances our conviction that the infinite world is under the control of a single infinite law.

Why?

WILLIAM G. MURDOCK, who until a month ago was Prohibition Administrator of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, has resigned his post.

Why?

Press reports have stated that Colonel Lincoln C. Andrews requested his resignation. Almost every one knew that New Jersey and Pennsylvania were "wide open." Although officials of that territory seemed to be quite satisfied, those in Washington were not.

It was during the Murdock term of office that a subordinate divisional chief protested in vain his inability to enforce the law with crooked agents. Discharged by their immediate chief after being caught red-handed in the acceptance of bribes and in the destroying of important records and evidence, these agents soon came back to their positions, reinstated by the Administrator. When Colonel Andrews learned of this, he acted.

He forced Murdock out and put Baird in his place. But to what result?

Frederick C. Baird, who was transferred from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia as Prohibition Administrator of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and whose energy and honesty were acclaimed by all, has now resigned.

Why?

William S. Vare, an avowed wet, won the Republican Senatorial nomination in the recent State primary.

A special despatch to the New York "World" of May 30 reads:

> Philadelphia politicians, especially those of the Vare machine, were not unduly surprised by the resignation of Frederick Baird as Prohibition Administrator of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Baird's boast last week that he would make Atlantic City as "dry as the Sahara" and that he would make the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration bone dry was his swan song, Vare leaders said to-day.

A despatch from Pittsburgh of the same date reads:

> "Frederick C. Baird's career as Prohibition Administrator of Pennsylvania and New Jersey was quickly ended by William S. Vare, of Philadelphia. Nothing else will explain his resignation," was the gist of opinion expressed by influential politicians here to-day.

Charles L. Carslake, Federal prohibition agent stationed in New Jersey, was

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"eased out of the Federal service" for doing his duty.

Why?

In an interview published in The Outlook of last week Mr. Carslake stated:

"People higher up won't stand for enforcement. . . .

"With politics and the underworld hooked up together and so much underground influence working throughout the department, I don't think there is a chance of the law being enforced. . . .

"If you tread on the toes of men higher up or their friends, you are immediately called off. . . .

"The supposedly good people don't back us up."

The Rev. John B. Adams, a Methodist minister who gave up his pastorate to become a Federal prohibition agent in New Jersey, was "constantly harassed in the performance of his duty and finally dismissed from the service."

Why?

The story of Mr. Adams's unwanted honesty and energy is told in detail by Ernest W. Mandeville in this issue.

And yet from New Jersey and Philadelphia come some of the loudest voices saying that prohibition is a farcical failure. Quite probably in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania it is, but—

Why?

You may roll your own concluding paragraph.

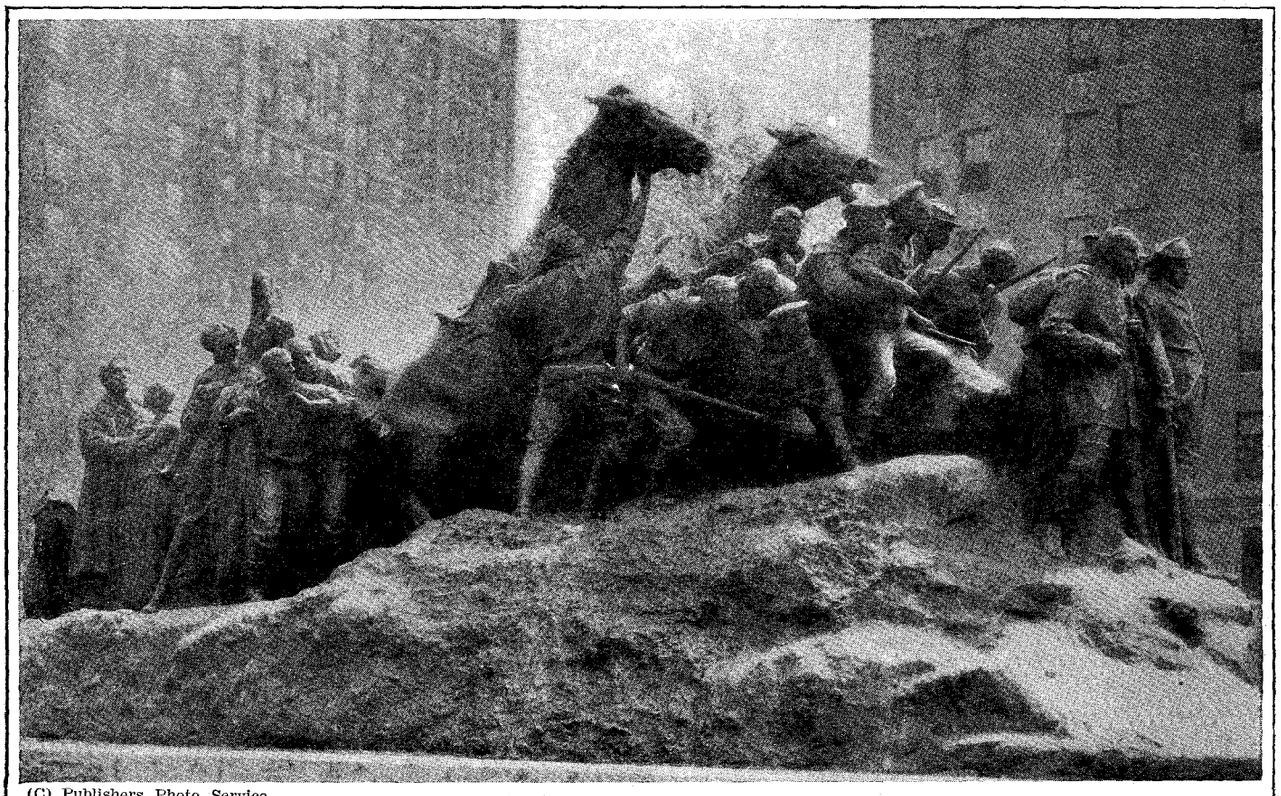
The Prosperous Filipino

AN extremely significant point was brought out clearly in the recent annual report of General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. It was that the super-eloquent political harangues of the agitators at the island capital have no force elsewhere. The great body of the Filipinos are contentedly at work. Says General Wood: "During the year I visited all parts of the archipelago, found everywhere contented and happy people living under steadily improving conditions, undisturbed by political propaganda from Manila."

So long as crops are good (and last year's crops were many millions of dollars more valuable than the year before), so long as the public health is satisfactory, so long as taxes are easily raised, the Filipino of the great non-urban class is not worrying about instant independence. Some one lately said that if the American administrators were to sail away to-morrow the Filipinos would swim after the ships to bring them back. Even in obvious exaggeration there is usually some substance of truth.

Uncle Sam is held up to scorn frequently by his enemies as the oppressor of the aspiring Filipinos. And sometimes it is not his enemies, but well-meaning and sincere American humanitarians, impressed by the Philippine independence movement, who so represent him. It is interesting, therefore, to hear a Filipino voice raised to give him a somewhat different description.

Vicente Villamin, a Filipino lawyer, spoke at the National Conference on International Problems and Relations, held recently at Briarcliff Manor, New York, under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, on the problems of his native islands. Mr. Villamin, resident for some years in the United States, is so well known for



(C) Publishers Photo Service

A MASSIVE monument, expressive of the spirit of all the wars in American history, was dedicated on Monday of last week (Memorial Day) at Newark, New Jersey. By this large grouping of forty-two figures Gutzon Borglum has pictured, to use his own phrases, in the foreground, the Nation's "leaders in defensive assembly;" in the central part, "action and struggle;" and in the background, "the civil body, the home life, adjusting itself to necessary sacrifice." The design, adapted to the narrow, pointed park in which the monument is placed, is in the form of a Tudor sword, of which the granite base on which the statuary rests forms the hilt, the rest of the sword being formed by a basin of water.

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his advocacy of continued American protection of the Philippines that he has been burned in effigy repeatedly by nationalist agitators in Manila. Yet his position is based on reasons of Philippine self-interest, and is consistent with belief in the mental capacity of his countrymen to govern themselves, which he himself asserts. Independence, he declares, would mean that Japan would be compelled to take possession.

"My country depends for its very existence upon exporting its surplus products," said Mr. Villamin. "The American markets are open to us free of duty. If the United States withdrew, the privilege of free duty would cease and we should have to seek markets in competition with the rest of the world.

"Admitting that America is actuated by self-interest in holding on to us, Japan upon the withdrawal of America would be actuated by a greater and more pressing self-interest. The autonomy which we now enjoy, compared to the kind of administration we would have under Japan, is relatively freedom."

"If Japan had access to the iron, oil, and rubber of the Philippines," said Dr. Charles C. Batchelder, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association, at the same Conference, "her economic problems would be solved for the next hundred years."

Investigations of the possibility of growing rubber in the Philippines, made under the auspices of the Department of Commerce and also by private associations, have indicated that climatic and soil conditions in the southern part of the islands offer as favorable opportunities as the great rubber-producing regions of Malaya, Sumatra, and other districts of the Middle East controlled by Great Britain, France, and Holland. At least 1,500,000 acres of good lands in Mindanao and neighboring smaller islands are reported to be suitable for rubber planting. They are estimated to be capable of producing 200,000 tons of rubber annually, or enough to meet the expected deficiency in world production that experts forecast for the period from 1929 on.

Control of the Philippines by the United States does not mean that Japan will be excluded from securing, on a fair basis with other nations, her share of Philippine production of raw materials. But, whatever may be the terms of future American relations with the Philippines, it is certain that Americans would not wish to run the risk of having a source of supplies so vital to the United States pass under the control of any other Power. Nor could Americans take any pride in a course which would leave their country's wards adrift on the sea of international politics.

Lloyd George's Last Stand?

LONDON clubmen are betting on the outcome of the conflict that has broken out between Lloyd George and Lord Oxford and Asquith, the veteran leaders of the Liberal Party in Great Britain. The odds on Lloyd George are reported to be about the same as the odds on Colorado, the favored horse in the Derby races. That fact, putting a fight in the Liberal Party in the class of a sporting event, indicates the changed standing of the historic political body which has exercised so great power in British affairs in the past.

Open feuds between the leaders of a political party usually mean either that the organization is so strong that it can afford the risks of an internal struggle or so weak that it cannot avoid them. The Liberal Party controversy is of the second sort. Precipitated by Lloyd George's policy and conduct during the general strike in Great Britain, it springs really from long-standing divisions and uncertainties. However it turns out, it is likely to hasten the decline of British Liberalism.

During the general strike Lloyd George sharply criticised Prime Minister Baldwin and his Conservative Cabinet in Parliament for their policy in the days immediately preceding the breakdown of negotiations and the stoppage of work. In an article for the Hearst newspaper syndicate for which he writes the former war Prime Minister predicted a long industrial war with dire results for British trade. Lord Oxford and Asquith—more familiar to Americans as Herbert Asquith—condemned both of these actions. In a public letter to Lloyd George he charged his former Cabinet colleague practically with disloyalty both to the country and the party. He declared that Lloyd George had taken a separate course, disregarding the policy agreed upon by Liberal leaders in conference; and that this course was calculated to weaken the Government and injure the prestige of Great Britain abroad at a time when all Britishers should have been demonstrating an unshakable national unity. Lord Grey and other important Liberal leaders have backed Lord Oxford and Asquith in moving to secure from the party a formal censure of Lloyd George. That would amount to forcing the man who is Parliamentary Chairman for the Liberals out of the ranks.

Lloyd George, true to his record as a fighting politician and as the leader who for years was admittedly the inspiring genius of his party, has defended himself vigorously. In his stand he has been supported by such independent and influential journals as the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Nation," as well as by the London "Daily Chronicle," which regularly represents his views. Not only does he command important press support, but also the financial backing of men whose contributions would be missed sorely by the Liberal Party. Badly shaken by its loss of all but a few seats in the House of Commons as a result of the last elections, the party now feels the menace of complete disorganization. The Lloyd George-Asquith dispute has caused a division which runs through the entire membership.

The differences between Lloyd George and the other leaders reach far back of the general strike. Lloyd George has been accused of more and more radical tendencies and of flirting with the chiefs of the right wing of the Labor Party. The Liberal spokesmen now opposing him have developed more conservative tendencies, as their position during the strike showed.

Recently Lloyd George brought forward a new land reform scheme, designed to put the Government in control of all land not directly worked by the owner and to create more favorable conditions for farmers and farm laborers. It is significant that he returned in this scheme to an issue of the early years of his political career. As a young member of Parliament in the '90's, he attacked the "feudal land system" of England. As Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Asquith Cabinet in 1908, he devised budgets which put heavy tax burdens on unproductive, inherited, and ultra-profitable lands. In 1913 he proposed a Ministry of Lands scheme for the reform of land monopoly. At that time he declared that "the landlord is no more necessary to agriculture than a gold chain is to a watch." His latest agrarian program alienated the sympathy of other Liberals more conservatively inclined;

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but at the time it was Lord Oxford and Asquith who quieted the quarrel. Lloyd George's policy in the general strike apparently has been chosen as a propitious occasion for forcing matters to a decisive point.

Lloyd George no longer is the power in Great Britain that he was during the war and immediately afterward. His vacillating policies in the first years of the peace and his perilous adventures in Continental high diplomacy undermined not only the public confidence in him—never too strong—but also his personal popularity, which was almost unprecedented. His abandonment of a contract to write for American newspapers of the highest standing in favor of a more profitable Hearst syndicate contract lowered his prestige both at home and abroad. Nevertheless the "Manchester Guardian" affirms he represents all that is constructive and alive in the Liberal Party to-day. Lord Oxford and Asquith is seventy-four years old; Lord Grey is younger, but much shaken in health. Lloyd George, leading in the House of Commons the remnant of the once-dominant Liberal faction, is still a dynamic personality, able to stir more interest than any other man in the party ranks. If the coalition against him proves strong enough to drive him out, his going may wreck the organization and mark the end of Liberalism as a practical force in British politics.

Sweden

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THE visit of the Crown Prince of Sweden to this country has turned the attention of Americans to his native land as no parliamentary treaty or political embassy could possibly do. Although thousands of Swedes have emigrated to the United States and have become substantial citizens, especially in the Northwest, it is seventy-five years since our newspapers have said as much about Sweden as they are saying to-day. In 1850 another native of Sweden came across the Atlantic on a non-political mission and captivated the entire country. This visitor was Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale." Not even Adelina Patti nor Caruso in their most popular triumphs excited greater enthusiasm among music lovers and lion hunters. In addition to her beautiful voice—in her day incomparable—Jenny Lind had qualities of personality and character that added to her charm. P. T. Barnum, whose name is immortalized in the annals of advertising art, was her American manager. Although he brought her over as a kind of circus "stunt," or side show, he fell under her spell as everybody else did and his enterprise was lifted out of the realm of mere speculation and became one of the finest illustrations in musical or dramatic history of what the relations of an impressario and an artist may be when each tries to be an unselfish partner.

It is not unfair to say that an ordinary impression of Sweden in this country is that it breeds men of the viking type, but that the refinements of life must be looked for in less desolate parts of Europe. As a matter of fact, Stockholm is one of the most charming of European capitals. It is so situated on the bays and inlets of the Baltic Sea that it has been sometimes called the "Venice of the North." Among many delightful and picturesque water excursions that I have made I remember with especial pleasure one on a small steamer that plied from Stockholm down a lovely estuary, dotted with islands, called, I believe, the Saltsjö. Neither the Mediterranean, nor the Solent, nor Long Island Sound, nor Penobscot Bay, affords a more beautiful sheet of water for small-boat sailing. My acquaintance with the Saltsjö was made in 1897, when I had the pleasure of visiting the World's Fair which was held that year in the Swedish capital. I spent a few days again in Stockholm in 1910, under circumstances that gave me a special opportunity to form an impression of the esteem in which the Crown Prince, then a young man of twenty-eight, was held by his people. Brahms, I believe, once said that it is dangerous to criticise the musical compositions of a Royal Highness, because you can never be sure who wrote them. I do not know whether Prince Gustavus Adolphus has ever handled a palette or a fiddle-bow himself, but of his appreciation of art and music some evidence has come under my own eyes. Orchestral and choral music is carried to a high point of perfection in Stockholm, and I happen to know that Prince Gustavus Adolphus is familiar with the best contemporary European painting and sculpture. These are perhaps hereditary tastes. His grandfather, King Oscar II, was a distinguished musical amateur, and his uncle, Prince Eugene, has devoted himself to painting as if it were his profession. Some of Prince Eugene's landscapes which I saw in Stockholm are worthy of a place on the line in any exhibition of the Paris Salon or of the New York Academy of Design.

The intellectual life of Sweden forms no insignificant chapter in the history of science and literature. It possesses a university at Upsala, established in the fifteenth century, which has turned out some very distinguished men. Among the names of its graduates perhaps the best known to the English-speaking world is that of Linné, or Linnæus, one of the founders of the modern science of botany. In applied science there are two natives of Sweden to whom America is especially indebted. It is conceivable, perhaps even quite probable, that we should not have had our modern skyscrapers if the Swedish ironmaster Göransson had not materially aided Sir Henry Bessemer to perfect his process of making steel. President Coolidge has recently reminded us of the great debt we owe to John Ericsson, the designer and builder of the Monitor during our Civil War. This achievement, however, is far from being the only contribution Ericsson made to modern civilization. He was, as the President said, one of the first to apply the screw-propeller to steamships, and he came within measurable distance of being, instead of George Stephenson, the father of the steam railway. In the famous competition at Rainhill Stephenson's Rocket won the prize and became the progenitor of the great Moguls and Mallets that haul our huge trains to-day. But Ericsson's locomotive—he was only twenty-six at the time—called the Novelty, was not a bad second, and is said to have drawn a coach full of passengers at a rate of between twenty and thirty miles an hour. Ericsson, by the way, was a prodigy in his time. The son of a Swedish mining engineer, he was at twelve years of age employed as a draughtsman by a great canal company in his native land, and at twenty-three he became a captain of army engineers.

The word army is a reminder that Sweden has had a shining military his-

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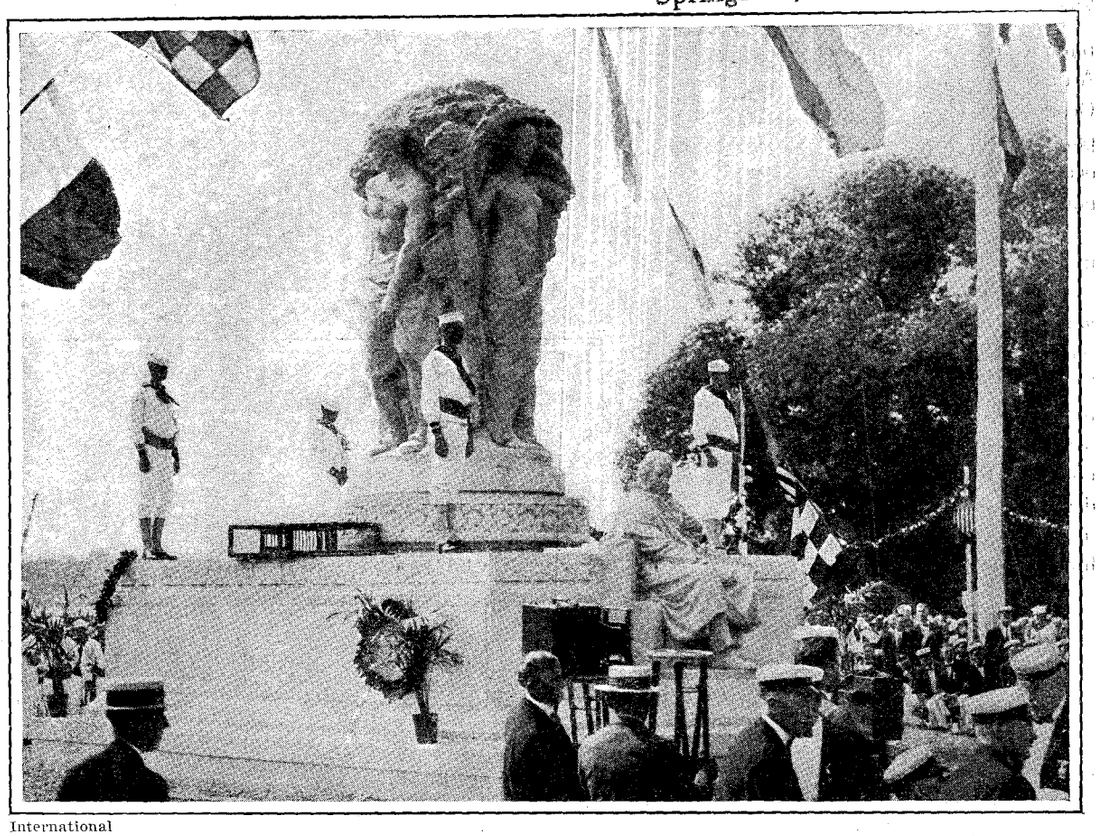
DRURY COLLEGE
Springfield, Missouri



The John Ericsson Memorial, which was unveiled and dedicated in Washington on May 29

International

tory entirely disproportionate to its physical stature. In area it is about three-fifths the size of the State of Texas and in population about one-half the size of the State of New York. Yet Charles XII was one of the outstanding European warriors of his day and had the temerity to attack his neighbor, the great Russian giant. Voltaire called him "perhaps the most extraordinary man ever born." At any rate, he deserves the credit of being the occasion of one of the great works of biographical literature. Macaulay said that Voltaire's "Life of Charles XII" is comparable to Boswell's "Johnson" and Carlyle called it a model of its kind and asserted that in beauty of literary style it rivals the work of the Roman historian Sallust. Thus we owe Sweden a literary as well as a scientific debt.

In creative literature three Swedes may be mentioned who have exercised an important influence on the thought of the English-speaking people, although in very different domains of the intellectual life—Fredrika Bremer, the novelist; Strindberg, the erratic, erotic, and realistic dramatist; and Emanuel Swedenborg the mystical theologian. Swedenborg's celestial visions, like those of William Blake, the "queer" English poet and painter, excited the suspicions and prejudices of the realists of his time—prejudices that have followed his name into other lands and other generations. We are prone to forget, therefore, that in his early life Swedenborg was an accomplished scientist. His scholarship and discoveries entitle him to be remembered, not merely as a theological mystic, but as a geologist, a physicist, an anatomist, and a psychologist. In all these branches of pure and applied science he made valuable contributions to the sum of human knowledge.

On my visit to Stockholm in 1897, to which I have already referred, I had a pleasant experience which enlightened me as to the cultural basis of that general region of northern Europe. I was traveling by a most comfortable and well-appointed night express train from Stockholm to Christiania, or, as it is now called, Oslo. In the morning I was standing in the corridor of my compartment car looking out at the beautiful forest and mountain scenery, and fell into conversation with a gentleman who stepped out of the adjoining compartment. He spoke my native language perfectly, but with what we Americans are pleased to call an "English accent." I assumed that he was an Englishman, and something I said led him to perceive the assumption. Whereupon he informed me that he was a Finn from Helsingfors.

"Then you must have lived a long time in England," I remarked.

"On the contrary," he replied, "I haven't been in England for twenty-five years."

"How is it, then," I exclaimed, "that you speak English in such perfect vernacular?"

He gave me the following explanation. The children of the primary and high schools of Helsingfors, he said, were taught six modern languages as a matter of course—Finnish, their native language; Russian, their political language (Finland was then a dependency of the Romanoffs); Swedish, the language of their immediate and commercial neighbors; German, which was also an essential commercial language in that section of Europe; French, which was the language of the fine arts and diplomacy; and English, which was becoming the international language of travel and affairs. When the school-children, I thought, receive this kind of education, it is not surprising that the educated classes have a broad conception of the international progress of literature, history, and science.

The only drawback to a visit to Sweden is the language. It is almost impossible for an English-speaking tongue and palate to pronounce it gracefully. It has certain vowel sounds quite different

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from anything in English, French, Italian, or Spanish. Only one born and bred in Sweden, for example, can pronounce the simple Swedish word for house. If any reader of these lines doubts my word let him ask some Swedish friend to say in his native language "seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven." If he then tries to repeat his friend's glib phrase, he will find that in this case imitation, however sincere, is not the simplest form of flattery.

A Sparkling Second-Class Painter

A London Art Letter by C. LEWIS HIND

NOTE.—This is a real art letter. It is in reply to a lengthy communication, nicely typed, nicely composed, from a reader of The Outlook in Cheyenne, Wyoming, asking for information about Sir Peter Lely. My correspondent says: "I am endeavoring to gather together some data regarding Sir Peter Lely and his paintings. Being so far away from the art centers of this and your country, our sources of information of this character are very limited indeed." This letter interested me because I have never written about Lely, and I have been asking myself, "Why?" I write about other second and third class painters; why not about that facile, competent, sparkling Anglo-Dutch craftsman, Sir Peter Lely, who painted Charles I, Cromwell, Charles II, and the "Windsor Beauties"? But let me begin my letter in the orthodox way:

Nell Gwyn, by Sir Peter Lely

DEAR friend in Cheyenne, Wyoming:

When you visit Hampton Court Palace, that home of kings and memories, that treasure-house of pictures, furniture, and tapestries, you will come in time to a paneled wall upon which hang Sir Peter Lely's "Windsor Beauties." Looking at them, perhaps with a smile, you may say to yourself, "Here, for better or worse, is Lely, the fruition of his talent, and the mark of his limitations."

His fame suffers from his success with these "Windsor Beauties." The painting of the clothes, so rich and flamboyant, is accomplished; no fault can be found with the draughtsmanship except that it is never inspired; the pattern of these sumptuous portraits pleases the eyes, but one charming, sleepy face is like another; there is no characterization. They are "Beauties"—that is all; and that is something. If they had souls, Lely did not trouble himself to seek and find.

They are ladies of the Court of Charles II, and they are called the "Windsor Beauties" because before their removal to Hampton Court they hung in the Queen's bedchamber at Windsor Castle. There were originally eleven of them, but two are missing. Looking at the blended drowsiness and sweetness of these fair, frail ladies, and recalling the lines of the poet—the "sleepy eye that spoke the melting soul," the "nightgowns fastened with a single pin," one has a sense of surfeit, one's appreciation is cloyed. The fame of Lely has suffered from the sensuousness of these "Beauties." They seem made to order; they are standardized Beauties.

Lely cuts rather a small figure in the auction-room and in the market. The unkind call him a maker of "furniture pictures." Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough, who were born more than a century later, have far outpaced Lely. Rightly. They were artists with independent visions. Lely was a fine craftsman, little more. He was a Court painter, and he went easily with the times in which he lived.

BUT I must be fair to Lely. If you in Cheyenne, when you visit London, want a tonic after the sleepy languors of the Charles II's "Beauties" at Hampton Court, visit Greenwich Hospital and gaze upon Lely's portraits of twelve Admirals (known as "Flagg-men") that hang in the Painted Hall. These are strong and rugged; but here again Lely is unfortunate. After the first shock of surprise that he who painted those sleepy "Beauties" should also have painted these vigorous admirals, one tires of them. They are monotonous. No admiral stands out demanding attention and appreciation.

But there is one place where you can thoroughly enjoy the attractive, limited art of go-with-the-times Lely. That is the National Portrait Gallery, which adjourns the National Gallery. There are

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a dozen portraits by him in Room VII, some poor, some bearing the fatal legend "Painted in the studio of Sir Peter Lely," which means that his pupils did most of the work; but there is one portrait that shows Lely at his best, his charming best—"Nell Gwyn," lively and smiling, seated in a landscape; and because she is alone this Beauty, who sprang from the people, seems to plead for more recognition for the charming, accomplished art of easy-going Lely.

He had a very successful life. Lely came to London from Holland, at the age of twenty-three, in the train of William of Orange. The great Van Dyck died in that year, and shrewd Lely strove to step into his shoes; finally he became Court painter. The picture he painted of Charles I is now at Sion House. Cromwell instructed Lely to portray him with all his "roughness, pimples, and warts," and Lely, who was all things to all men, did it. Charles II made him a baronet.

In your letter you inclose a photograph which I gather has been in your family for more than a century; you say that it is supposed to be a portrait of Charles II by Sir Peter Lely. Well, one cannot judge much from a photograph, but I do not think that it bears any resemblance to Charles II, and, if by Lely, it does not sparkle. It is not unlike the Duke of Buckingham, the profligate courtier and companion of Charles II, whose portrait by Lely is in the National Portrait Gallery.

You ask if Lely signed his portraits. Rarely. The "Comtesse of Grammont," one of the "Windsor Beauties," is signed.

Finally, you inquire about any books on Lely. Until recently little was written about him except in art dictionaries and in the pages of Walpole. But in 1922 an excellent little book, "Lely and Kneller," by C. H. Collins-Baker, was published (Philip Allan & Co.). And for a wider survey of the period I can recommend the same author's "Lely and the Stuart Portrait Painters."

Every important gallery should possess one Lely, preferably a "Beauty," by this sparkling second-class painter.

Adieu, unseen friend in Cheyenne, Wyoming. I am touched by your interest in Sir Peter Lely. Cheyenne is so far from London.

A Serb Speaks

By Elbert Francis Baldwin

The Outlook's Editor in Europe

American and European interest in the Salonika affair proceeds, not from any detail of that affair, but from the fact that it may ultimately become a cause of armed conflict in the Balkans and even produce, as did another Balkan event, a world war.

A Greek view of the matter has appeared in these columns. There should be a Serb offset. Here it is.

Salonika has always been the great port of Macedonia and of its hinterland. It is now more so than ever. It is no longer a Turkish, but a Greek port, and the Greeks, with praiseworthy wisdom, have granted to the Serbs, not only commercial privileges, but even a free port.

Greek Macedonia means the strip along the Ægean. Serbian Macedonia means the hinterland. The export from both regions is now important and is bound to be far more so.

That from the hinterland is being held up by the Greeks, strange to say. In the first place, there are transportation hindrances. The largest Jugoslav export is in live stock, and Serbia, as the greatest component part of Jugoslavia, is vitally interested in it. Yet a lading of live stock was detained on the way between Guevgeli (the Serbo-Greek frontier) and Salonika, a distance of forty-nine miles, for no less than thirty days. This is the extremest case. But the other delays, occurring daily, are certainly exasperating enough. The Serbs are justly impatient and resentful. They demand reasonable transportation facilities. Export trade is suffering because these are not granted. Certainly the absurd and costly alternative of sending Macedonian exports from southeast to northwest out of Jugoslav Adriatic ports cannot be considered.

The Greeks excuse detention because of their single-track road, their lack of locomotives and rolling stock, and because of customs formalities. "Very well, then," is the Serb reply, "let us take over the road."

That is the chief demand. The others have to do with the Serb free zone at Salonika. I saw it to-day. Its position, though nearest the railway, seems the worst in the harbor, there being least depth of water. Moreover, it is not large enough, the Serbs claim. They ask that it be increased and towards greater depth. Finally, as a Greek free zone has been established, completely encircling the Serb zone, there is a double and unnecessary line of official formalities. As a Serb said to-day, "We ask, not only for an enlargement of our zone, but also for a recognition of our functionaries therein to function, as already set forth by treaty."

Up to the present, because of the above reasons, the Serb zone has amounted to little. If, for example, Macedonian opium (the most valuable of all medicinally, it being highest in morphia content) is to be exported, it is still done through the Hebrew firms at Salonika who have long held this monopoly.

"The world has not realized the prodigious potential economic value of the Vardar Valley," says a Serb I know. "Its products, and also those of eastern Albania, find their natural outlet at Salonika. Our demands upon Greece, therefore, are not those of a bandit, as has been charged. We ask simply for commercial justice.

"We have no notion of following these demands by force of arms. It is not necessary. Through her present able Foreign Minister Greece has declared her desire to consider the problem purely from an economic and technical, and not from a political point of view. This is assuredly the right attitude. The situation will be cleared directly we obtain freedom from oppression and a wider free zone.

"The main difficulty in the matter is that Greece still clings to the obsession of regarding any Serb advance as indicating our determination (once Austria's) of obtaining full political control at Salonika. No proper protestations from our side of the border seem to allay this fear, fomented, as it has been by the exuberance of an international yellow press. Only a continuance of the consistent Jugoslav governmental policy of doing everything possible for commercial exchanges without in the least infringing upon Greek sovereignty can avail."

Salonika, Greece.

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The Raiding Parson

By ERNEST W. MANDEVILLE

"BY all odds the best prohibition agent in all New Jersey"—thus reads a commendation by Divisional Chief F. A. Hazeltine of the Rev. John B. Adams, otherwise known as "the raiding parson."

But "the best" was evidently too good for the New Jersey Federal Prohibition Unit, for this highly successful raider was constantly harassed in the performance of his duty and finally dismissed from the service. The disappointment of not being able to carry on his work broke down his health. Ex-Agent Adams is now a sick man. As shown in the case of Charles L. Carslake, described last week, the course of an honest prohibition agent is not a smooth one.

The Rev. John B. Adams got his title "the raiding parson" before the Eighteenth Amendment became the law of the land. For years Mr. Adams held the post of Field Secretary of the New Jersey Law and Order League. When he accepted a Methodist pastorate in the Pennsylvania coal fields, he cleaned up the town of Nanticoke. Some time after the National Prohibition Law had gone into effect Mr. Adams resumed his ministry in New Jersey.

Charles Brown, then Federal Prohibition Director of the State of New Jersey, sent for Mr. Adams and urged him to accept an appointment as a Federal agent. Director Brown admitted that he did not have a man under him on the prohibition force whom he could trust. Although Mr. Adams was slightly beyond the age limit of fifty years, Director Brown especially urged his appointment as a most valuable and trustworthy man. As an ardent prohibitionist the Rev. Mr. Adams was keenly interested in the proper enforcement of the law. So he resigned his pastorate and entered the Federal service. His salary was $1,800 a year plus a $240-a-year bonus.

Mr. Adams told me that under the State directorship of Mr. Brown he was able to establish the reputation of "the most active agent in New Jersey."

"I don't think that I am exaggerating when I say that I have made more arrests than any other three agents," said Mr. Adams. "I was working mainly in Atlantic City and southern New Jersey. I would make from three to five arrests almost every day. Although Yellowley, the big boss of the agents in Washington, sent out instructions that we were to lock up immediately those whom we arrested, I was the only man in this section who carried out that order. The ordinary procedure was to swear out a warrant. The agent would leave the warrant with the United States Commissioner, who would send it up to Trenton. Then in a couple of weeks a United States marshal would come down to make the arrest. By that time the culprits had vanished. When I made an arrest, I locked up the parties and took them before the United States Commissioner immediately.

"Prohibition Directors changed, and the new Director would not send any one down to work with me. It is usually necessary that agents work in pairs." Agent Carslake, whose case was told in The Outlook of last week, confirmed this and other statements concerning the treatment of Mr. Adams.

"Whenever a boat-load of liquor was to land and I was at the shore," said Mr. Adams, "I'd get a phone call from the head office to report in Newark. Sometimes I'd be off on an investigation, and wouldn't get home until one or two in the morning. There I'd find a message, and would go right on through to Newark, getting there as the office opened. It was most discouraging to find upon arrival that there was nothing for me to do there. In the company of eight or ten other agents I'd sit around for days doing nothing. In order to obey the order I would have to postpone several hearings that I had up in court, and when I'd get back to the coast I would meet some of my rum-running friends, who would say something like this, 'Well, Doc, we slipped several in on you while you were away.'

"It was quite evident that these calls came in only for the purpose of getting me away. I never disobeyed an order and always carried out my instructions.

"Once, however, after leaving some very important work and sitting around for several days without doing anything, as were over half the rest of the force, I went into the head office and said: 'You say that you have a great many Anti-Saloon League warrants that you haven't time to serve. I am only wearing out the seat of my pants here. Can't I go out and serve them?'

" 'You do as I tell you,' was the reply."

The interviewer is only too familiar with this system of exasperating an energetic agent, as the same thing happened to him in the Government Secret Service.

"Of course, the bootleggers in Atlantic City knew me and I knew them," continued Mr. Adams. "I had been making it pretty hot for them. First they tried to buy me off. I was offered several rolls of bills, each one totaling over $1,000. When this means failed, the representatives of the bootleg ring came to me and said: 'Doc, we've got to get rid of you. We appreciate the fact that you are honest and that you are trying to do your job, but you are ruining our business, and we've got to get rid of you. We are going to have a meeting with the higher-ups, and you'll soon be gone.'

"I told them to go ahead and that I would continue to do my duty as long as I was on the force.

"A few days later I met the same men. This time they said: 'Well, Doc, good-by; we've had a meeting with the big boss, and he has promised to get you through the Director.'

"One of the heads of the field agents was especially commissioned to get something on me. He boasted openly, 'By God, I will get the Doc!' You see, I was particularly troublesome to certain people because I was not only treading on the toes of their friends and making arrests that broke over the lines of protection, but I was also watching carefully and getting very close to suspicious actions on the part of some of the prominent local and State officials.

"A clerk was assigned to go over my expense account from the very first day I entered the service. Every few days she would tell me: 'I haven't found a thing on you yet. I hate to be doing this, Mr. Adams. I consider it an outrage.'

"Then came the next move in the game. I got a notice at home one night to go immediately to the Market Street ferry in Camden, where I'd be joined by another agent, and where we were to stop every truck and look for beer. I went immediately, but was not joined by any other agent. After spending some time there, stopping the trucks as directed, I was told by one of the local police, 'Say, Doc, what are you after?' When I told him, he said: 'You won't find a keg here. You've got the wrong steer. They've been tipped off. But if you want to get beer trucks, go up to the turnpike at the fork of the road, and you'll get all you want.' I did so, and in fifteen minutes I seized two big trucks carrying from thirty to fifty barrels each of high-powered beer. But it seems that this was New Jersey beer,

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and that I had made a terrible *faux pas*, for the authorities did not wish these trucks to be seized. What they were after, if anything, was the Pennsylvania beer. While I was taking these trucks in another agent called me up, saying, 'Did you get a telegram from Newark?' I said, 'No.' 'Well, don't touch that beer. My God, don't you know that is New Jersey beer? You had better go right home and get your telegram, and then get back to Newark.'

"When I got back to Newark, the boss would not speak to me for several hours. Finally I was asked, 'Where were you at such and such an hour?' I replied that I was at the crossroads of the turnpike. 'Well, where did your orders say that you should be?' 'At the Market Street ferry,' I admitted, but explained that I was under the impression that he wanted me to get beer trucks.

"This was afterwards held against me as disobedience of orders and was given as one of the reasons for my dismissal from the service.

"A United States marshal told me that two days afterward this beer was released by the office and delivered in New York. I was not even called as a witness in the case.

"I took up my bench-warming job again, and for the next three days was given nothing to do. Then on Saturday I was given a little bit of routine duty for Sunday. I reminded my superior that under my contract it was optional with me whether or not I was to do Sunday work, but, under the circumstances, I said that I would do it. A few hours later I was approached by the head of the field agents, who was also my superior and from whom I had, of course, to take orders.

"He said, 'You've got just time enough to catch your train home for Sunday.' 'I'd like to,' I replied, 'but I have been told to do some work on Sunday.' 'Oh, that's all right,' he replied; 'I've arranged for all that. It won't be necessary for you to stay. I'll drive you down to the station.'

"This was later brought up as an instance in which I disobeyed orders.

"A few days later, when I was working again in South Jersey, I got a telegram to come to Newark immediately. I had four men in jail and seven hearings scheduled for the next morning, and a tip that a very large boat-load of liquor was to be landed that night. Of course, I had to go to Newark. I reported at the office and asked what I was wanted for, and was told to wait. After waiting around some time I went in the head office again and said I was ashamed to draw my pay for doing nothing, and would they not give me something to do. I was then handed a telegram which stated that on account of lack of funds and the necessity to cut down the force my services would no longer be needed. At that time, I suppose in order to keep me quiet, I was told that it would only

The Rev. John B. Adams

be a few weeks before they would put me back on again.

"Immediately many resolutions from church bodies and from other respectable people in New Jersey poured in asking for my restoration. Some of the better hotel men in Atlantic City, who wished to have the town cleaned up, offered to pay the Government my salary and expenses. This was refused. The Methodist Church then offered to be financially responsible for all my work. But the powers that be would not countenance my reinstatement."

THE following is only one of the many protests and requests for the reinstatement of the Rev. J. B. Adams. This resolution was adopted by the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WHEREAS, J. B. Adams, a member of this Conference, has been dismissed from the Federal prohibition forces because of what seems to be to us the enmity of the enemies of law and order; and

WHEREAS, The reason for his dismissal was first given as necessary because of a reduction in the force caused by curtailed appropriations, then for disobedience to orders, and then his age; and

WHEREAS, His activities were so conspicuously successful as to cause consternation among his foes and congratulations among his friends; and

WHEREAS, The divisional chief of general prohibition agents, Mr. F. A. Hazeltine, now at Jacksonville, Florida, has asked Adams to work with him, saying in a letter in the possession of your committee, "he was by all odds the best prohibition agent in all New Jersey;" and

WHEREAS, There has been little apparent activity against the bootleggers in South Jersey; and be it further

Resolved, That the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Atlantic City, and representing 70,000 members, does hereby most emphatically protest against this treatment of our fellow-member, to say nothing of the slighting of South Jersey; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby insist that he be reinstated as the only way to successfully answer the boast of the lawless that they have greater influence than this group that represents so many thousand Christian citizens of our State;

Resolved, That we congratulate our friend and fellow-member on the enemies he has made and the friends he has won by his courageous and untiring activity in behalf of law and order; and

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to President Coolidge and Commissioner Haynes, and that the newspapers be requested to give our action as much publicity as the case warrants.

According to Mr. Adams, the economy reason for his dismissal was abandoned when so many offers came in to contribute for his particular work.

AN interesting side-light on the dismissal of Mr. Adams was furnished me by ex-Agent Carslake. He said that he (Carslake) had been sent down to a certain highway over which booze trucks were running at a time when he could make a great many arrests. This, Mr. Carslake feels, was a move on the part of the authorities to have on record a large number of seizures made by Agent Carslake to compare with the few at that particular spot made by Agent Adams. Agent Carslake felt that they wished to have something on file to discredit Mr. Adams, if need be.

"What type of men did you find as fellow-agents in the Federal service?" I asked Mr. Adams.

"It was the regular custom," replied Mr. Adams, "for agents to steal whisky. Some of them were just plain rum soaks. The Federal Unit heads could not trust the agents to transport seized liquor even from the warehouses. I remember one instance in which the agents drove the truck to its destination, and with the Director of Prohibition himself on board.

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When they reached their destination, they started to unload, and finally said, 'Well, Director, we're all cleared now.' The Director looked under the burlap near the front seat, and found several cases still stored away.

"For a time they intrusted the key of the warehouse to me as the only agent they could trust.

"The bribes offered were very large and, of course, the temptations were great. I recall one colored agent who came into the service without anything at all, and soon bought a house, an expensive automobile, and many luxuries. The first four weeks of his time in the Federal service were devoted to lining up the colored vote in his district.

"When I was dismissed from the service, I had fifty cases coming up for trial in the courts, but I was never called as witness in a single one of them. Of course, my experiences in the Government service were most discouraging, especially when I so wanted to see the law enforced, and the disappointment was one of the main reasons for my physical break-down."

I have tried to reproduce for you the story of the Rev. J. B. Adams's experiences in the Prohibition Unit. Of course, this all happened some time ago, but it is also true that similar conditions now exist in various parts of the country. Men who are now in the Federal service have told me of the graft, the corruption, and the inefficiency of the Prohibition Unit. They cannot talk for publication, however, without risking their positions.

Who is responsible for the laxity of law enforcement in the State of New Jersey as evidenced by the stories of ex-Agent Carslake and ex-Agent Adams? And how long will the people of this country allow such conditions to exist?

The End of Turkish Polygamy and One-Sided Divorces

By A Turkish Woman

The adaptation of the Swiss civil law by the Turkish Parliament marks the opening of a new social era for the women of the East

DURING these last weeks a record number of Turkish husbands have divorced their wives. It became almost a craze for men in Turkey more or less dissatisfied with their lot in married life to put an end to the marriage bond in a great hurry. It is simply the last chance for the Turkish husband to "dismiss" his wife without being asked why and without fearing the interference of any public authority. The Turkish Parliament has just substituted for the old Mohammedan civil law a new law exactly translated from the Swiss civil law. As the dissolution of a marriage is becoming now subject to a decision of a tribunal, all dissatisfied husbands have made a hasty use, for the last time, of their old right of arbitrary divorce before the new law shall have come into power.

While many Turkish husbands are complaining of the curtailment of their despotic power, Turkish women have every reason to rejoice. The old order of things was really disgraceful.

Any man could dismiss his wife much more easily than his servant. The insecurity of the family bond was appalling. The marriage was concluded, as everywhere, as a public contract based on mutual consent. If the woman ever wished to annul the contract, she had to apply to a court, give definite reasons corroborated by evidence, and then wait for the decision of the court. In the case of the man, a single word, even in a state of rage or drunkenness, or just for fun, would be sufficient to break the family. Formulas of divorce could take forms like "You are no more my wife," "Go from my house," "You are free," "You are a stranger to me." A man could address these words orally to the wife, or send a short letter to the effect, which generally did not give any reasons, but just declared that the marriage bond was dissolved. It was called a blank paper.

Sometimes a man divorced deliberately. On other occasions he might have acted hastily, in a state of suspicion, jealousy, rage, or drunkenness, and felt sorry for his word a minute after. It was too late to change it. It immediately took legal effect. A fresh wedding ceremony became necessary.

The marriage could be dissolved even without any direct intention on the part of the man. When he changed his religion or if he said in a public place that he did not believe God existed, his family life became automatically wrecked, even if he himself and his wife clung most insistently to their married life. In very old days of intrigue people of influence could break any home without the knowledge of the husband and the wife. False witnesses needed simply to testify that he had used words of blasphemy or said publicly he had divorced his wife.

That was not all. The use of the mischievous formula, "Be this the condition," was also instrumental in breaking many homes. It ridiculed the sacredness of marriage, and was a constant disgrace for women. For instance, you wanted to buy something. The price asked seemed to you too high. All the explanations of the seller could not convince you. Then the seller resorted to the supreme means of convincing you of the truth of his assertion; he said, "Be this the condition." He was understood by everybody to mean the following: "If this assertion of mine should prove to be a lie, I shall divorce my wife as a penalty." In case somebody took the matter seriously and proved the man to be a liar, his condition took immediate effect without any further declaration on his part; the wife became a divorcée, although the man never directly intended to break up his home.

You noticed that a friend of yours was drinking too much. You persuaded him not to do so any more. His mere promise was not enough. In such a situation, the man would try to convince you by saying, "Be this the condition." Men, deciding not to smoke any more, would insure themselves against the weakness of their own will by declaring publicly, "Be this the condition," with the disastrous effects for the family, as stated above, in case the will to smoke proved too strong. It was in old days an every-day happening to ask a man to declare as a sanction to any pledge or decision, "Be this the condition."

THE religious law which rendered divorce on the part of the man so easy naturally invited some sort of check. The remedy adopted was this: A husband who had divorced a wife three

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times could not marry her a fourth time unless she tried her luck with another man at least once. The idea was meant to be an advantage to the woman; the man, taking advantage of polygamy, could try married life with other women, but the wife had not this chance. So in case three trials of common life with the same man should end in disagreement, she should not be forced to undergo the useless experience for a fourth time before trying an existence as another man's wife. This system, owing to the disadvantageous economic situation of the woman, worked, however, against her. She was given the chance of a new marriage, but only in a mock form. To begin with, the husband did not take the religious law literally in making three different attempts to live with a wife whom he was every time sorry to have divorced before the critical situation of a marriage with a different man arose. Sometimes his anger was so violent or he was so drunk that he used the formula, "I divorce you with a threefold divorce." His idea at the moment was to make a remarriage quite impossible. But an hour later he was sorry to have divorced his wife in such a categorical way, because he really cared for her. What should he do? She had become more than a stranger to him, as she had become the only woman in the world he could not marry. She had immediately to veil in his presence, and could not consent to remarriage with him, even if she wished it most ardently. She had to try to see if she could be happier with another man.

Of course, the husband did not like the idea. Some way had to be discovered to get around the law. And this way was found once for all in the established social system of "Hullé." In every Turkish town there could be found, some years ago, a set of men who acted in a professional way as mock husbands. They were mostly blind beggars, and there was a regular tariff for their professional service. The courtyards of some mosques were their market-place, so everybody always knew where to find them. Sometimes they went about the streets like the great crowd of street sellers, and cried in the corners, "Mock husbands, very trustworthy!" Trustworthiness was very important for this profession. The religious law considered mock marriage as a serious act. If the mock husband did not want to divorce his one-day wife, no force on earth could compel him to do so. Consequently, the mock marriage was sometimes an excellent opportunity for blackmail. There were also cases when a lover was disguised as a blind professional mock husband, and showed his real identity as soon as the wedding ceremony was over. Such love intrigues formed one of the favorite subjects of the old story-tellers in the coffee-houses in Constantinople.

Sometimes there were cases more complicated than a threefold divorce. During the last years of Abdul Hamid there was a scandal of this sort which interested and amused a great deal the Turkish society in Constantinople. A young palace surgeon, a nephew of the Sheik-ul-Islam, had not only divorced his wife with a threefold divorce, but he had declared, in addition, that she should become automatically divorced in future in case he ever entered the door of a house in common with her. Through this declaration he wanted to render impossible any remarriage, as he did not seem to be very sure of his will. As a matter of fact, his suspicion of her fidelity was dissipated, and he became eager to remarry her. This seemed to be out of the question, as there was more than a threefold divorce involved. The best experts of the Mohammedan law came together on the order of the uncle, their superior, in order to find a solution. Abdul Hamid, who took a keen interest in the family affairs of his dignitaries, was insisting on a peaceful arrangement. The consultations of the experts resulted in this solution: To begin with, a mock marriage with a professional mock husband should be celebrated. After a divorce on the part of the mock husband the remarriage should take place. As entering the door of the common house would result automatically in a fresh divorce, the repenting husband should be made to enter the house by the window. The complicated experience cured the divorce mania of the young man, and his married life with his much-divorced wife has continued without any interruption ever since.

After the Young Turkish Revolution of 1908 there were many social changes in Turkey. The secret trade in Circassian girls ceased entirely. Some new economic opportunities rendered the economic subjugation of the women less complete than before. A great deal of attention was given to the education of women. Polygamy, although still legally tolerated, became very rare. It may be added here that even in the worst times polygamy was not so prevalent as people in the West imagine it to be. Good middle classes had always been insistently monogamous. As human nature is everywhere the same, there were even as many henpecked husbands in Turkey as anywhere else. Since the Revolution of 1908 an educated man with two wives was considered as a social outcast.

In spite of these good changes, the single-handed, arbitrary divorce remained unchecked as long as the civil law did not become Westernized. It is worthy of note that easy divorce had no excuse of late, as it had before. Formerly marriage was a union of two individuals who only heard of each other through other people. As those acting as intermediaries were often biased, no real idea of the life comrade could be formed until the two met as husband and wife after a long list of ceremonies. At that moment each side had the surprise of its life. As the intermediaries had often exaggerated, the predominant feeling was that of disillusion. As they had not made a real choice, both of them reasonably felt the need of an easy divorce, of which, of course, only the man could make use. A marriage was for the girl the most important step of her existence. For the man it was often a matter of a certain amount of money. If he was dissatisfied, he could divorce immediately by paying the price fixed at the wedding for the case of a divorce.

Later it became the habit for the man to send his picture to the family of the girl. After that a "chance" meeting in the street from some distance was arranged. Since the World War the common social life has developed very rapidly after Western patterns. A man and a girl have as good a chance as anywhere to get acquainted. Still, the one-sided, arbitrary divorce was a weapon in the hands of the men, of which they made use as often as they thought they had slightest cause. Remarriage, which took place in most cases in old days, became rather rare. Under the new conditions, the tradition of a mock marriage began to be neglected and the professional adherents of this line of business disappeared entirely. Divorced women preferred a real marriage to a mock one, and could easily take care of themselves.

It must be admitted, however, that the tendency of making use of an arbitrary privilege of divorce is not found only among the men. The Young Turkish Government, which was in power before the general war, did not feel strong enough to abandon the Mohammedan law, but still made some attempts to meet the grievances of the women. One of these was to give the possibility to the women of stating in the wedding contract that they had the same right to divorce as the men. Princesses from the Imperial family had always had this privilege. It proved that the women were ready to make a more prompt use

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of the divorce right than the husbands. At the first slight argument the new woman most hurriedly said, "I divorce you!" And the family was instantly wrecked.

The new civil law contains the usual stipulations of Western laws, and gives neither the man nor the woman the single-handed authority of divorce. It also makes polygamy a public offense. A Turkish pasha once said: "Polygamy ceased from the moment when it began to give a man two or more women to be dressed after the latest Parisian fashion, instead of two or more unpaid laborers." It may still mean good and ready laborers only in distant rural districts where men have become very scarce as a result of successive wars. At any rate, the new civil law in Turkey will be a most interesting experiment. It may become the starting-point of a process of thoroughgoing Westernization in the whole Mohammedan East.

An East Side American

The Autobiography of a Son of the City

By CHARLES STELZLE

IN a preceding installment Mr. Stelzle wrote of the average saloon-keeper: "He was a social force in the community. . . . I recall that as a young apprentice, when I was arrested, as already told, the first man my friends went to was the saloon-keeper on the block. . . . Frequently he lent 'hoping nothing in return.' . . . In later years, when I became a preacher few greeted me more cordially than the saloon-keeper when I made my pastoral calls at his home." This is the background from which Charles Stelzle approaches prohibition.

XV

Facing the Prohibition Question

BY study and conviction I am for prohibition, although I am not particularly attracted by the name. Prohibition always seemed to suggest gloom. It was unattractive to me because it was negative. Also, its promoters said unfair things about men in the liquor business, and especially about saloon-keepers, although Heaven knows they deserved much of what was charged against them.

In my observation of social conditions throughout the United States invariably I came face to face with the liquor problem. But, while I found much being said about the evils of the use of liquor from the moral standpoint, very little that was reliable had been presented concerning the industrial and commercial phases of the subject.

It did not require very much study to discover that intoxicating liquor and the saloon were seriously handicapping workingmen, particularly in the labor movement.

It was plainly to be seen that the various trades and occupations affiliated with the liquor business were having a sinister influence upon trade-unionism in this country. Not for several years did I finally hit upon a plan which I thought might be effective in removing this evil, which had already been recognized by prominent labor officials.

In conversation with some of the fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor from the British Trade Union Congress I had heard of the "Trades Union and Labor Officials Temperance Fellowship," whose object was "the personal practice and promotion of total abstinence and the removal of trade-society meetings from licensed premises." Union meetings in saloon buildings had been seen by American labor men, also, to be particularly detrimental.

John B. Lennon, former Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor

At that time Arthur Henderson was president of the Fellowship as well as Chairman of the Labor Party in Parliament. There were twenty-six vice-presidents, every one of whom was a member of Parliament, and every one a trade-unionist. In the fight for the licensing bill in Parliament, the enforcement of which actually meant the destruction of the liquor business in Great Britain, the Labor men in Parliament had fought valiantly for its passage, but the bill was thrown out by the House of Lords.

WITH this and much other information in hand, I wrote early in 1909 to the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, asking their opinion concerning the organization of a similar society for the labor officials in this country. Fully two hundred of the delegates expressed themselves as being in favor of such an organization, although many desired further information regarding it.

Upon my own responsibility I organized a mass-meeting in Massey Hall, in Toronto, where the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor was to be held. Further, I made arrangements for a dinner the following night, at which the Fellowship was to be organized.

It early came to my knowledge, through John Mitchell, formerly President of the United Mine Workers, that a caucus had been held of the delegates representing the liquor interests in the Convention, and that it had been determined to break up the meeting. These delegates were to take seats in the front of the hall for the purpose of heckling the speakers, who, by the way, were John Mitchell; Tom L. Lewis, who had

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succeeded Mr. Mitchell, John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; and James Simpson, Vice-President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Council. I presided.

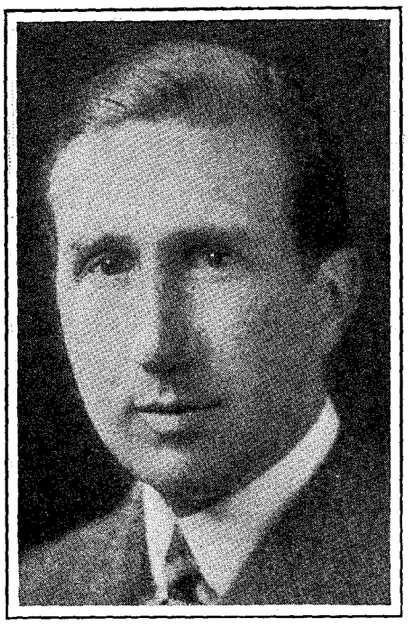
Massey Hall, which seats about four thousand people, was filled nearly half an hour before the meeting began. When the liquor men arrived, they were compelled to stand in the topmost gallery, and proved to be quite harmless.

"Poverty has driven many a strong man to drink, and drink has driven many a strong man to poverty," said John Mitchell, in arguing that the liquor traffic was the enemy of trade-unionism. "I am not at all impressed with the argument that if you close down the liquor traffic you bring about a calamity. When you shut down a distillery, a factory takes its place, and when you close up a saloon, a grocery store is put in."

The meeting was the sensation of the Convention, because immediately the delegates began to take sides, and they were about evenly divided. Indeed, before the meeting was held Mr. Gompers had asked me to call it off, because, he said, organized labor was then in the midst of a very critical situation. I reminded Mr. Gompers that there were half a dozen resolutions on the desk of the secretary, sent in by various State and local labor bodies, asking the Federation to commit itself against the prohibition movement. I intimated that if these resolutions were withdrawn I would, at least temporarily, call off the formation of the Fellowship, although the mass-meeting must go on because it had been extensively advertised and all the arrangements had been made. At the end of two hours he told me that the resolutions had been side-tracked. Mr. Gompers ruled that the discussion of all political questions was contrary to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and that as prohibition was a political question, the resolutions were out of order. In accordance with my part of the contract, the Temperance Fellowship was not organized at that time.

The effect upon the delegates of the Toronto temperance meeting, however, was so marked that it was the beginning of a most important educational campaign among workingmen regarding the liquor traffic.

WE were told by the liquor interests that if prohibition became effective a million workingmen would lose their jobs and be thrown onto an already overloaded labor market; that workers all over the country would break out in open revolt and rebellion; that taxes would be so increased that workingmen would forfeit their homes; that farmers would lose hundreds of millions of dollars annually because nobody would buy the grain and the fruits which the liquor men purchased; that railroads which transport the raw materials used for the manufacture of liquor would suffer from a great reduction in business; that saloons and brewery property would stand idle, resulting in their confiscation; that there would be an unprecedented increase in the use of opium and other narcotics; that much sickness and many deaths would result because those accustomed to use liquor could not get along without it; that jails would be filled with prisoners because of the great increase of lawlessness.



Photograph by Janvier

William F. Cochran, who backed Mr. Stelzle when making the study of the economic aspects of the liquor problem

James Simpson
Vice-President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Council

I determined to find out how much truth there was in these statements. So I organized my office staff for the purpose of making a Nation-wide study of the liquor problem, purely from the economic standpoint. This research was made possible by the generosity of my friend William F. Cochran, of Baltimore, whose broad social sympathies enlisted him in a number of sociological enterprises in which I was engaged at various times upon an independent basis.

As the result of this investigation, the conviction forced upon me was that the liquor men were wrong in substantially every statement which they made regarding the effects of prohibition. The experience of the past few years has amply demonstrated the fallacy of their arguments. My book, "Why Prohibition?" (which is now out of print), containing these findings, was so widely broadcast as to be translated into Japanese.

Most of us recall the slogan, "Food Will Win the War." During this campaign the liquor men flooded the Senate Committee on Agriculture with data to prove that they were not using as much foodstuffs as the prohibitionists claimed.

I was invited to appear before the Senate's committee. At one of the hearings the statement was made that the liquor men used only one per cent of the grain. This gave me my cue.

"Let's take the liquor men at their word," I said to the committee. "One per cent of the grain will feed one per cent of the people. That means 1,000,000 people, because there are 100,000,000 of us in this country. We shall probably send 1,000,000 soldiers to France this year; that is, one per cent of our population. Hence the liquor men, according to their own confession, are wasting enough grain to feed every last man who will go to the trenches this year."

It was exceedingly interesting for me to meet the exponents of the liquor business in public debate, usually at open forum meetings, in theaters and other halls in the large industrial cities of the country, or to give addresses which were followed by questions from the audience. I felt that I had the economic facts so well in hand that I was not afraid to meet any of the lawyers and others employed by the liquor industry in such a discussion.

Upon one occasion I was challenged by a lawyer of prominence in New York

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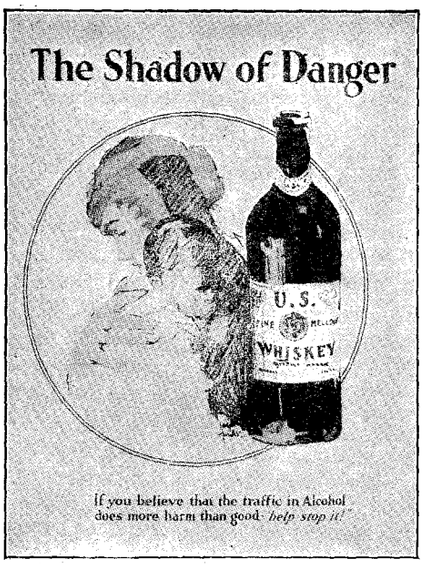

City to debate the question, "What will happen to the workingmen as a result of prohibition?" I had been warned by the Anti-Saloon League leaders that this particular gentleman would spend most of his time abusing and belittling me before the audience. I spoke first, and, without even referring to my opponent or to the Association which he represented, I immediately plunged into the facts and for forty minutes gave the audience some of the results of my study of the economic aspects of the liquor problem.

When it came his time to speak, he turned to me and said:

"You are too much of a gentleman to be in this business. You have not abused the liquor men nor the saloon-keepers, and this sort of procedure is altogether too uncommon among your friends."

He spoke in this strain for some minutes, and then, instead of using his forty minutes in the defense of the subject, he told the audience a few funny stories and made some general comments, and sat down, nor did he use the ten minutes to which he was entitled for a rebuttal. Two facts were brought home to me again on this occasion: First, that it never pays to abuse your opponent either in a public or private discussion, and, second, that the liquor men had not a leg to stand on when it came to a presentation of the economic phases of the liquor business.

I found that the liquor men made more of the "personal liberty" argument than any other. When I discovered that I would have to meet that point in arguing with some of the leading lawyers of the country who took the side of the liquor men, I spent a good part of the summer studying Chase's "Blackstone," a heavy volume on fundamental questions of law. Adding some very human, every-day applications of those principles, it was an easy matter to meet the learned gentlemen in the case that they were trying to make out.

"Liquor men tell us," I said, "that one man has as much right to drink a glass of whisky as another has to drink a cup of tea, but you never heard of one man killing another while he was under the influence of tea. No man has a right to drink if by so doing he poisons himself or makes himself an unfit member of society, compelling the state to cure him, support him when he is unable to take care of himself, lock him up when he is dangerous to be at large, bury him at public expense when he is a corpse, and take care of his family after he is gone. You cannot do as you please in a democracy."

THE liquor men never failed to express their sympathy for workingmen in discussing the loss of their own business. They argued that the laborers wanted wine and beer, and to prove it they presented data which could not be authenticated. One of the most conspicuous instances was at the time when the Senate was discussing the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Placed by a committee composed of unionists representing trades more or less allied with the liquor industry, a full-page advertisement appeared in Washington newspapers declaring that 2,082,637 union workingmen petitioned the President and Congress against cutting off their supply of beer. This advertisement was a fake, and here are the facts:

First, according to the report of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at the time the petition was prepared, there were 10,000 fewer members

The illustrations on this page show some of the posters used in the Strengthen America Campaign

in the Federation than there were alleged signers to the petition. Only twenty-two out of the forty-eight States were mentioned in the petition, and yet the number of alleged signers from the twenty-two States was greater than the total membership of the American Federation of Labor in all the States.

Second, only 445 local labor bodies out of 22,000 were listed as having signed the petition.

Third, the petition was not signed by individual workingmen. In most cases the officials of international unions presumed to speak for their entire membership, when actually a very large percentage of their members were in favor of prohibition.

Fourth, many trade-unionists were counted again and again—in their international organizations, in their State labor bodies, in their central labor unions, in their local unions, and in such organizations as personal liberty leagues, mutual benefit societies, etc.

As soon as this advertisement appeared in the Washington papers I was informed by long-distance telephone in New York of its contents, and immediately I made arrangements with one of the Washington papers to print a two-page advertisement in which every statement made by the liquor men was challenged and their figures were refuted. That was the end of that discredited committee's attempt to speak in behalf of organized workingmen.

In 1924 I made an analysis of the constitutions and by-laws of the National and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor with reference to the use or sale of liquor by their members. This study indicated that approximately half of those organizations recognized the evil of intoxicating liquor and had taken legislative action

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against the use of it by members—at least to the extent of penalizing those who injured themselves or their unions through the use of liquor. It must be recalled that this was after the Prohibition Law had been in effect five years; for all of the constitutions were of the year for which the study was made.

ONE of the principal problems connected with prohibition has been that of finding substitutes for saloons, by all odds a more difficult task than wiping out the saloons. I have previously referred to the ways in which the saloon functioned in the life of the average workingman.

Saloon "substitutes" are cold and uninviting, lacking the fellowship which was so common in the old saloons. Usually the mistake made in trying to find a substitute has been in resorting to the process of elimination rather than the process of inclusion. More thought has been given to what should be cut out than to what should be put in. With the elements that attract workingmen—minus the liquor, of course—humanized coffee-houses, reading-rooms, soft-drink parlors, billiard-rooms, and many other sorts of places must serve as substitute saloons, depending upon the needs of different communities.

Motion pictures have undoubtedly proved themselves to be the principal rivals of the saloons, and the best substitutes. There is the free, normal atmosphere to which the average man was accustomed in the saloon. He could come and go as he pleased, with no one at the door to bid him an embarrassing welcome or speed him a confusing farewell. He did not need to talk about himself and his affairs or about his family. In a motion-picture house he could come and go in the dark; he was therefore not compelled to wear good clothes. Furthermore, he could take his wife and children to the show, whereas he could not take them to the saloon. The workingman could afford to take his family to the picture show because it cost him no more than if he spent the evening in the saloon; and he felt a lot better the morning after.

The liquor men are now making strenuous efforts to abolish the Eighteenth Amendment. They will never succeed. It must be perfectly plain that if the wets could not secure the support of one-fourth of the States before prohibition, they cannot hope to enlist the support of three-fourths now. Each succeeding Congress seems to be drier than the one that preceded it. It may disturb some of the advocates of the liquor interests that prohibition is producing so many "hypocrites" and violators of the law. It is undoubtedly true that more men are now "carrying something on the hip," particularly young men who think it smart. But the novelty will wear off.

As for the actually cold-blooded violators of the law, it must be remembered that practically everybody violates one or more of the Ten Commandments every day; but that fact does not justify the abrogation of the Ten Commandments. The "confusion" following the introduction of prohibition is no argument for its abolition. There always follows a period of reconstruction after the introduction of any great reform measure. This was conspicuously true after the abolition of slavery. The South, and in some respects the North, suffered for a whole generation because the slaves were freed in the South—and we have not yet settled the Negro problem in this country; but should the Negroes have remained slaves because of the temporary inconvenience caused by giving them their freedom?

There will undoubtedly be times when the situation will seem almost hopeless. But this greatest social experiment in the history of the United States will doubtless work itself out, demonstrating that this country had the courage to carry through, in spite of the fiercest opposition, a measure which some day will raise the level of living for all humanity.

Next week Mr. Stelzle tells of sending a cable message to eighty-three kings and rulers.

Inside a Federal Reserve Fortress

By DON C. SEITZ

DOMINATING the block bounded by Nassau, Liberty, Cedar, and William Streets, in New York's financial district, rises a great gray fortress in which the divisional plant of the Federal Reserve Bank lives, moves, and has its being. Within and without its atmosphere is austere and repelling, as perhaps befits the home of billions.

Great gates bar its entrances, and behind them stand alert, heavily armed men with fingers on the trigger of forty-five-caliber Colts and quick-working magazine rifles. There are seventy of them, all former members of the United States Marine Corps. They are there to see that no guilty man escapes and that no dollar gets away illegitimately.

Severe plainness rules, though the building itself is magnificent. Indeed, the interior aspect is much more like that of some factory devoted to producing its output by secret processes than a bank. It is full of machinery, ensconced behind grilles and nettings, buzzing briskly twenty-four hours per day. The Federal Reserve System belies the soft tradition of bankers' hours that are popularly supposed to be but six per day, and almost constitute a National grievance, being held out as the Ultima Thule of trade-unionism.

The Federal Reserve machinery never stops. It is operated in three eight-hour shifts by some 2,500 employees, mostly trim young girls. This factory manufactures nothing but figures. Day in and day out its work is that of sorting checks and counting money. Nimble fingers sort the checks; machines count the cash. It is the general dumping-ground of the member banks in New York. Each afternoon they dump the day's receipts in cash and checks into the Federal Reserve hopper, and each morning the cash comes back in clean bills, and the checks collected. Ingenious machines, invented by an employee, operated electrically, stand in rows, and into these the girls feed the money received. Bills that have become tattered and unclean are sifted out to be returned to the Treasury at Washington for crisp new notes. The usable currency goes back to the banks for further journeys in the world.

Banks in this manner get rid of much drudgery and the public carries about fewer germs and finger-prints. For a time the Treasury washed unclean bills. The paper stock now in use will not stand laundering, so all the rejected dollars go into the macerator at Washington.

It would create a headache to recite the number of billions that thus run through the mill for the convenience of the member banks and in the interest of

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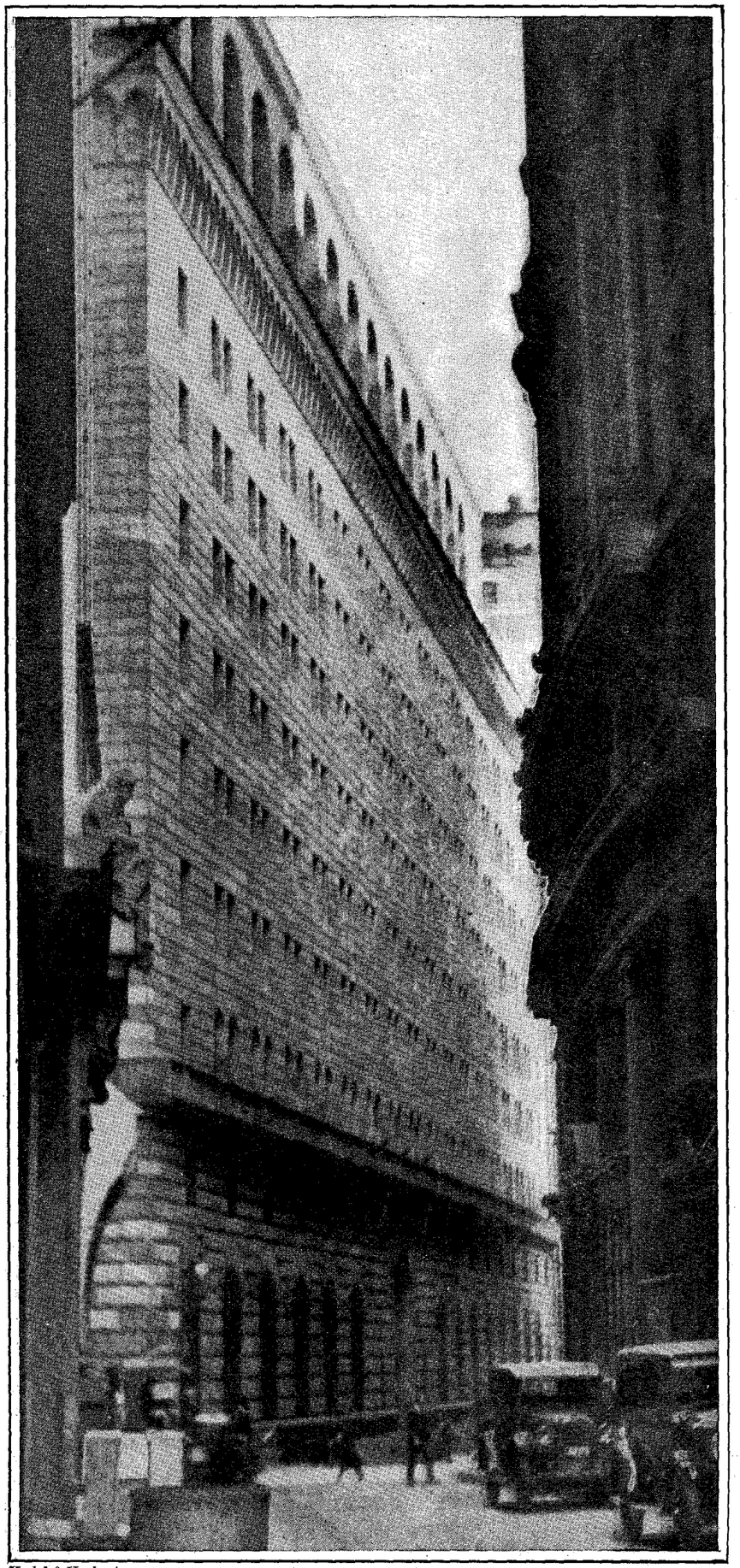

Kadel & Herbert

The New Federal Reserve Bank Building

a sanitary currency. The checks sorted run to an average of 350,000 per day. In reality, the Federal Reserve System has become a vast clearing-house, and so reduces greatly the amount of cash needed to handle business transactions in the United States. Co-operating with its member banks in other divisionals, it is constantly clearing the slate. A telegraph office, with many skilled operators, keeps the branches in touch with one another, and much of the bookkeeping is done by wire, a daily exchange of credits instead of cash taking care of business. So it will be seen that the greatest function of the system is to serve convenience.

It was not devised to make much money, but managed to do so during the hectic period following the war, when its rediscounts ran up to a pretty figure on a high rate of interest. Operating normally, its rediscounts average in life only three days, about the time required to collect the bankers' acceptances upon which it feeds. That is, the bank becomes the indorser, and in this way the Federal Reserve accepts the paper of the corporation or individual. In rediscounting the Federal Reserve returns its own notes, which are manufactured at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, and these are destroyed when they come back again, just as are the notes of the Bank of England, which constitute the sole paper currency in Britain. Convenience is more important than cash in these swift days, and from this standpoint the system is a success. It belongs to the banks and not to the people, in spite of its name. The Government does not share in its responsibility, though its boards are appointed by the President of the United States of America.

No great part of the billions of gold which America holds is stored in the Federal Reserve vaults. The greater part is kept in the Treasury at Washington. These vaults are deep under the earth, where the gold reposes in uncanny silence behind bars and doors that defy the most ingenious burglars. Indeed, so thorough is modern bank protection that the profession has been compelled to take to the open road for a living. The old-time cracksmen have been rendered harmless.

The vault doors are segments of circles that revolve into place and then "set up" so tightly as to leave not the slightest crevice through which a cracksman could squirt his explosive "soup." The transportation of money is done by means of armored cars rented from the United States Trucking Company. These wheel into a great inclosed court to pick

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up their cargoes of cash. Nobody steals from the Federal Reserve. There are fractional losses by minor errors, and these are charged off instead of being hunted for—at the rate of about $4,000 a year.

Unlike Nicholas Biddle's United States Bank, which Andrew Jackson destroyed, the Federal Reserve can function only through member banks. With their defects or methods it has nothing to do. Nor is it in any way a charge upon the public Treasury. The customers of the banks support it. That the ægis of the Government is over it is a theory, not a condition. As a servant of the banks it is enormously useful, yet less than one-third of them belong, and it has been losing membership. The two-thirds that are out represent, however, only about thirty per cent of the banking assets of the land at large. It costs $3,600 a year to belong outside of the value of service. This is more than the little fellows feel they can afford. So they stay outside, and all too frequently "go broke" as a consequence.

Fragrance or Fruit

By GEORGE MARVIN

Quantity Production at the University of California

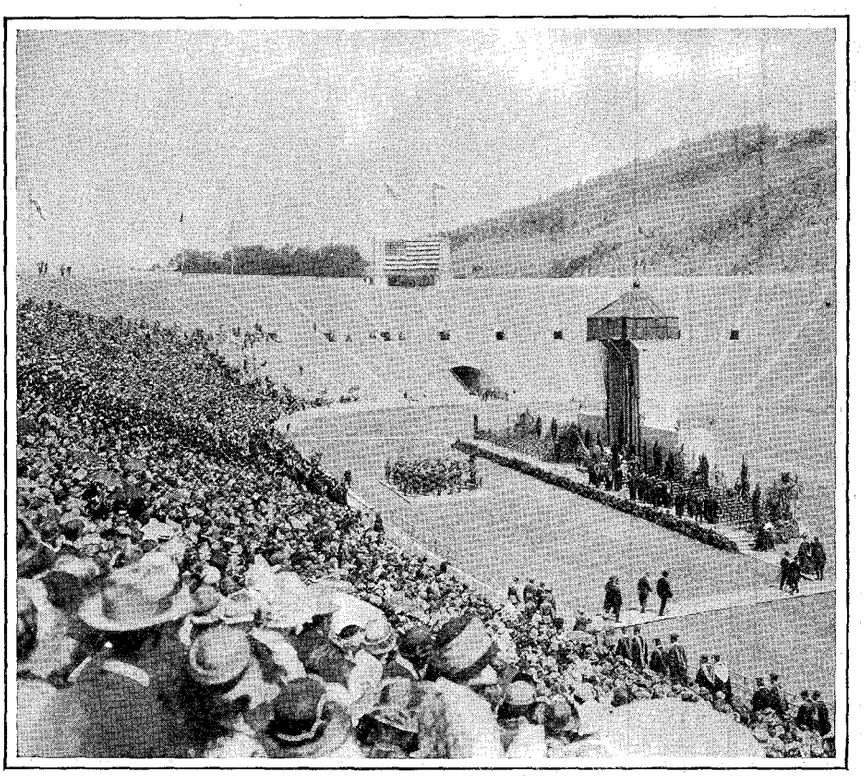
THE main entrances to colleges and universities are chosen and, in some measure, hallowed ground for the erection of memorial gateways. California is no exception to a custom which has become almost a rule. Through the Sather Memorial Gate, which bears no inscription other than its name, throng in and out the ten thousand young men and women who people its campus day by day. President Emeritus Benjamin Ide Wheeler often paused here when showing visiting plenipotentiaries over the University to contemplate what he saw as the tides of youth flowing eagerly and ebbing productively through the grilled iron portals. But on one occasion, not so very long ago, the visitor balked at the bromidic simile:

"Do you know," said he, reflectively, "this place puts me in mind of a trade wind blowing steadily through an enormous orchard. It comes out laden with fragrance, but no fruit."

About the fragrance there is no manner of doubt. Afar off you can smell it. When the Key-System ferry-boat leaves the Market Street slip in San Francisco, convoyed by its flock of wheeling hungry gulls, you can mark your destination across the bay by the white Campanile of the University standing clear against the green hills of Berkeley. To the foreign-looking shores of the harbor it adds another Old World touch—

> An influence luminous and serene,
> A shining peace.

And when the ferry has shouldered on the other side into the projecting haven of the long trestle that runs far out over the shoals to meet it, and when the yellow trolley has continued the voyage ashore and wound its way up the contours of Berkeley town to Telegraph Street; when you have detrolleyed and made your way with Benjamin Ide Wheeler's tides of youth through the memorial gate and over the memorial bridge into the academic precincts of the campus, there still more poignantly to the nostrils of the spirit comes the fragrance of California.



Graduation Exercises in the Stadium at Berkeley

The pavilion in the center is the amplifier by which all the thousands present hear every word clearly

Architecturally this University aspires. Stanford, flat and fat, seems to be growing vegetably and fruitfully out of the rich soil of the Santa Clara Valley. More fruit than fragrance there, more substance than soul. California is built upon the hills, climbs upon them, lifts with them in bright morning airs, seems to partake of the quality of hill regions by the shores of adventurous waters. Shot across with sunlight, the last of the sea fog drifts away or ascends in smoke of sacrifice from this fair shrine, and the whole place seems to smile as though awakening from a dewy sleep. Tall clumps of eucalyptus trees and shadowy aisles of oaks, invaded by glades of smooth-shaven lawn, make vistas like "misty summers of Watteau" or old pictures by Gustave Doré in Dante's "Paradiso." Most of the buildings are built of white stone, conforming in type and in grouping to a consistent scheme, interrupted here and there by vine-covered red-brick structures, like Bacon Hall and the Chemistry Building, of an older régime that was humbler and poorer. All together they urge upwards and culmi-

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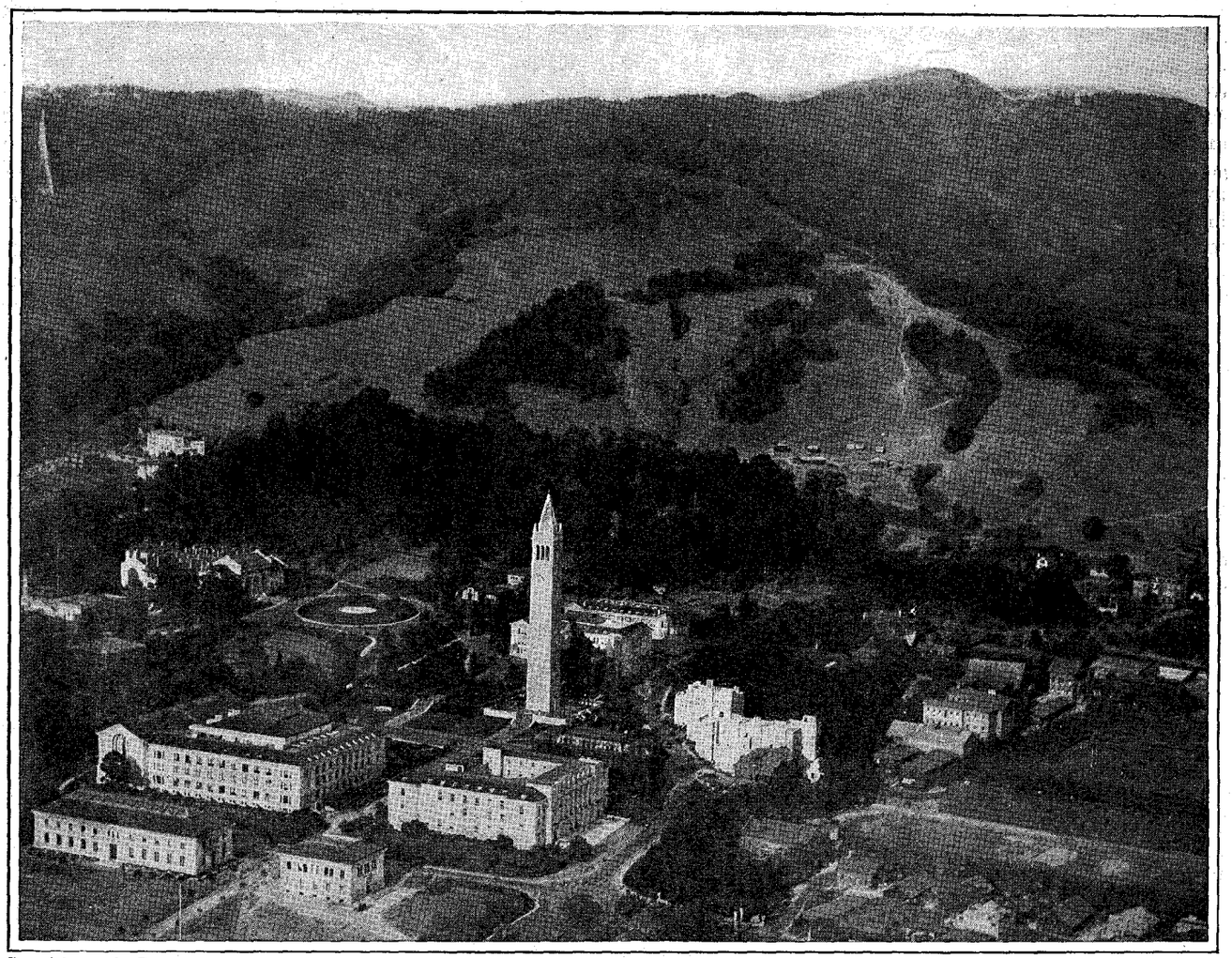

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The Campanile of the University of California stands up like a white beacon, relieved against its dark background, visible far across the sky—a symbol and a sign. In its belfry chimes ring out three times a day, a sound as of the old England from which they came

nate in the towering white Campanile, also the memorial gift of Mrs. Sather, who built the gateway and the bridge in enduring memory of her husband. White and shining buildings, embowering trees, velvet lawns, vivid red flowers in beds and climbing vines—all sharp, clean, clear, against a vigorous green setting of verdant hills close behind and above, edging a deep sky.

Fragrance unmistakably—of fruit also there is abundance quantitatively. At the sixty-second annual Commencement exercises of the University of California, conducted in the memorial Stadium in May this year, over two thousand graduates received their degrees and were sent out into the world, to the extent of the sign-manual thus placed upon them, guaranteed for diversified service. The "parchments," signed like bond issues in multiplicate, were wheeled on to the platform in cars pigeonholed alphabetically. Thus, *en masse,* was the 1926 vintage crop delivered f. o. b.

In these days when one must be born in a hospital, take nourishment through life in filling stations, be indexed and Bertillon finger-printed, psycho-analyzed, society-brand clad, crowned "in the New York manner," machinery-entertained by the million, and at length innocuously buried in a decent crematory, education and graduation by the wholesale is in keeping with what we call civilization. Just as the success or failure of Christian missionary activity in the Orient is judged in bulk by scientific audit, so the great universities of this country are coming to estimate their places in the educational hierarchy by the size of their establishments and the quantity of their output. Some glory in the rush and the bigness, the boom and the boost and—one is sorely tempted to add—the "bunk;" some are drunk with it, some accept it resignedly, some deny it hypocritically, a few regret it sincerely; here and there an individual institution fights it heroically.

To assign motives is no part of a chronicle of this sort, but the impression that California makes upon a fair-minded visitor is that of an institution which accepts its size and the sheer magnitude of its partly imposed and partly assumed mission with a cheerful spirit. Resignation at least would befit a State university which is in varying degree throughout this country the creature of legislatures, necessarily obedient to the sources of its appropriated funds. It cannot becomingly restrict or select so long as the money is forthcoming for more public education. There was a time, twenty-five years or so ago, when a university degree was a mark of distinction; it meant something and it implied much. An alumnus of Harvard or Yale, a graduate of Virginia or Princeton, was a marked man in his own or other communities, and there was an impression widely current that in each case the Alma Mater left her brand unmistakably and ineffaceably upon her sons—there were few daughters in those benighted days. Nowadays, when "universities" multiply over the land and money flows in rivers from legislatures, invested properties, and private endowment—when "Trinity" succumbs to "Duke" for the price of forty million—nothing "sells" better than education. The advertising fraternity admit that the country is

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"sold" on health and education. And the consequence is that education, like periodical journalism, is bulking into the commodity class with coal and sugar and chewing-gum. It has ceased to be a distinction. Very arguably this may be a good thing. No more "salted drawings" for leadership in America; no more refinement in citizenship. But the smatterings of Shakespeare and the musical glasses spread out wide and thin; kilowatts and radioactivity for all.

With the shortcomings of quantity production go certain advantages; which are considered shortcomings and which are considered advantages depending upon the point of view. In spite of the excessive load of undergraduates—besides the Berkeley plant, the Southern Branch in Los Angeles, soon to be relocated as the central inducement in a huge real estate "development" at Pasadena, is geared to the ten thousand speed—California does maintain the standards of its graduate schools, the personnel of which is recruited all over the world. And by the innovation of junior colleges the heavy semi-preparatory work is being diverted from the freshman and sophomore years of the State University, with the result of making enrollment heavier in the junior and senior years of supposedly more intelligently directed and defined preparation for specific ends.

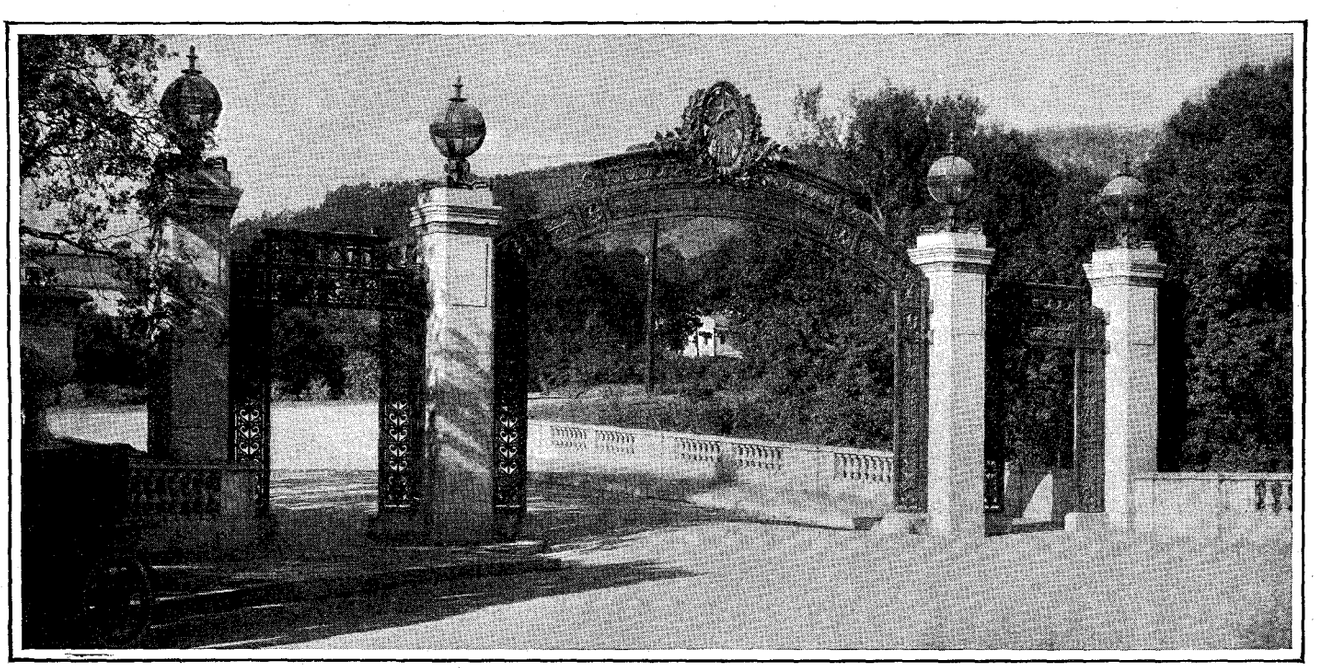
The working out of the co-educational idea by exuberant thousands in such ideal out-of-door surroundings makes for a wonderful *camaraderie* and an enormous disillusionment. The propinquity, the constant tantalization of sex emphasized by every inducement for physical expression, is freely admitted to be a continuing distraction from academic work. The whole trend of such masses of youth herded together is towards standardization; the fraternities put all their neophytes through the same courses of sprouts, individuality in neckties or in hair-cuts is discouraged by a public opinion far more effective than rules; in their clothing and the way of wearing it, in their speech, their manners or lack of manners, their amusements, their love-making, California in its young and healthy thousands conforms to settled styles.

By contrast to Stanford, California is, for want of a better phrase, an academic experience rather than an academic life or existence. It is not a régime of years so much as it is a place to go by semesters and get whatever you want to buy in the way of education. There are no dormitories at all, no communal life, as at Stanford, though sixty fraternities and about half as many sororities split up the mass into social designations by Greek letters. The personnel converges daily in the mornings from Oakland, San Francisco, and other localities round the bay, and from the lodgings of Berkeley, and sprays back again home as night draws on. Oakland, with only half the population of San Francisco, sends twice as many students to the University in its next-door municipality.

The Executive Committee of the Associated Students, on which one alumnus and one Faculty member regularly serve, governs and directs the body academic and politic. It decides social matters—has a given fraternity exceeded its financial credit? directs athletic policies—shall we send a team to Philadelphia or Seattle? and runs the University Book Store, with an annual turnover in the hundreds of thousands. Under its supervision an Undergraduate Student Committee functions as an investigating body, its findings, corresponding to those of a grand jury, forming the basis of recommendations to the President for his action.

In simple justice to California, it cannot be said that the entire University, with its background of alumni and adherents, is altogether "sold" on size. A minority opinion which has had informal and rather confidential expression through the utterances of an administrative officer who has spent the best years of his life in the service of the University, finds a bitter experience in numbers. Size, this opinion admits, is the most obvious way to get public attention and the money that follows. But sound development cannot be unless intensive growth keeps pace with the bubble or the shell. These loyal sons are devoted to the foundation that began as an expression of the great *heart* of California, visioned and established by a group of pioneers on the old classical lines they had brought with them from the East and by them supported until, by the charter of '68, State lands were set aside for the maintenance of the University of California.

Something of that spirit lingered still that day in the Campanile, so ardent white and high, so crystal sharp against the Berkeley hills, its shaft filling an upsloping vista of white flanking halls, with the one bright flaming note of a crimson sweater swiftly mounting there—the spirit of California, unboisterous, unclamorous, very goldenly alive.



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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

The Letters of Sir Walter Raleigh[1]

Review by FRANCIS de N. SCHROEDER

SIR WALTER RALEIGH, the Sir Walter Raleigh whose letters have just been published, died at Oxford on May 13, 1922, sixty-one years of age. He was born in London, the fifth child and only son of Dr. Alexander Raleigh, a Congregationalist minister and author of devotional works. He went to University College School in London, taking his B.A. from University College in 1881, and that autumn he entered King's College, Cambridge, an enthusiastic youth, six feet six inches tall and particularly thin. Here he played golf for the University, became President of the Union, and, reading history in a very desultory fashion, missed a First in the History Tripos, and graduated at the head of the second class with a young man by the name of Austen Chamberlain.

Leaving Cambridge, he accepted a position as teacher of English literature at the Anglo-Indian College of Aligarh, in India. He was there for two years, until bad health forced him to return to England. They were two years that he never forgot, strengthening the love of strange places and strange people that was his through life. In England he married Lucy Jackson, only daughter of the then editor of the "Illustrated London News" (who has prepared these volumes), and held in succession the chair of English Literature at Liverpool, Glasgow, and Oxford.

The war was the turning-point in Walter Raleigh's life. His three sons were in it from the start, and a month later he himself was drilling and marching with the Territorials, in the interval of lectures and pamphlet writing. It is no marvel that the war impressed him so; the man would be something less than human who could live through those years so close to the middle of things and think as he did before. The wonder is that he could see so clearly and think so straight at that time. In 1915 and 1916 he was writing things about the Germans, without favor and without hatred, that we, cooling off for eight years, realize are true. He was as proud as a peacock when, in 1918, the War Office chose him as the official historian of the Royal Air Force, and from then until his death the Air History was always in his mind. In 1922, when the first volume had appeared, he fulfilled one of his earliest ambitions, and went to Bagdad by airplane. On his return to England, six weeks later, he was not well. Possibly from the water of Bagdad, possibly as a result of a forced landing in the desert, sleeping four nights under the plane, waiting for relief, he contracted typhoid fever, and on May 13 he was dead.

That is the story of Sir Walter Raleigh, new series. His well-meaning parents had burdened him with a great name, one of the greatest in English history. To-day people are beginning to realize how well he lived up to its responsibilities. He was fortunate in his friends. From one of them, Mr. H. A. Jones, who helped him with the Air History, I shall copy this short description:

> I shall remember him best pushing open the door. He always came in the same way. A gentle tap, a slight fumbling with the handle, and the door would open and he would be there, slightly bent, because of his great height, a smile of welcome on his fine face, the collar of his inside coat sticking out above his outer coat. He would pause for just a moment as if to take in the occupants of the room, and then he would come quickly forward to shake hands, and at once his rapid, witty, bubbling conversation would flow. You listened amazed. Barely had you caught one choice bit of wisdom before he was off on another. He seemed to await you with his next effort. As it shaped itself in his mind and fell almost at once from his lips he would sometimes look at you, hold you with his eyes for a second as if to say, "Are you getting that? I'm getting it!" And then when he saw you had, you would both break into laughter. He stood, it almost seemed, on one side and enjoyed with you his other self.
>
> It would be vain to attempt to reconstruct his conversation. His gestures, the moods which passed across his face as he spoke, the play with his enormous pipe—all these are essential. He would be talking. The pipe is out. Out comes a box of matches. He strikes one, and applies it to his pipe. As the flame touches the bowl a thought strikes him. The thought will not keep. Off he goes into conversa-

[1] The Letters of Sir Walter Raleigh. Edited by Lady Raleigh, with a Preface by David Nichol Smith. 2 vols. The Macmillan Company, New York. $7.

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tion, holding the match until he is reminded of its presence when it burns down to his fingers. He strikes another, and the same thing happens again. After he had sat smoking and talking in the office for a morning, the grate would be full of charred match ends, silent derelict victims of his bubbling thoughts.

He might want to illustrate his anecdotes. Before one realized the fact he was off up and down the room in martial stride, showing his idea of the goose-step, or else he would dive for his hat to show the type of headgear that his wife considered inadequate to the dignity of a professor about to visit Egypt.

But to return to his letters. Talk, then letters, then books, is the way he graded his own enthusiasms, and these letters are very near to his conversation. Open either of the volumes at any page, and there is something that you will want to read aloud.

In 1918, for example, a petition is sent him for signature suggesting stringent rules restricting the consumption of alcohol by undergraduates. He makes this reply:

I was sorry to get your circular.

I have been fourteen years in Oxford, and have seen a great deal of the undergraduates in the Colleges.

Drunkenness is rare, and is well dealt with by a decent public opinion among the men themselves. There is less excess than there was at Cambridge when I was an undergraduate, and that was very far from being habitual or general or scandalous.

I cannot think it wise to ask the resident members of the University to adopt rules drafted for them by a body of petitioners the bulk of whom are neither responsible for the discipline of the Colleges nor well acquainted with the life of the undergraduates.

A certain amount of freedom to go wrong is essential in a University, where men are learning, not to obey, but to choose.

Thousands of the men whose habits you censure have already died for their people and country. Virtually all have fought. Why is it that when the greatest mystery of the Christian religion comes alive again before our eyes, so many of the authorized teachers of Christianity do not see it or understand it, but retire to the timid security of a prohibitive and negative virtue? Your petition is an insult to the men who have saved you and are saving you.

In 1888 he describes a seal-hunting expedition to his wife in the following terms:

And so find ourselves coming up through a trap into a dark cavern. It is essential that the swimmer shall be

Bernard M. Baruch writes:

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armed with a heavy club and a candle. He lights the candle and peers about for seals; if he finds one he intercepts its escape and clubs it.

Mr. Strachey objects to the adventure. In the first place, he says justly, that the seal is a gentle, pleasant animal, and that to intrude into its private drawing-room in scanty clothing and strike a light in order to brain it is bad taste, beside being an unpleasant business. Moreover, he cannot see without, or swim with, spectacles. There is further a considerable uncertainty as to how the seal behaves when assaulted. Bogey says he grubs up earth in the face of his assailant and then breaks his back with his tail.

Again we find him writing to Lady Desborough, mother of Julian Grenfell, during the war on the news of Julian's death. It is interesting to remember that Julian Grenfell was a direct descendant of the Sir Richard Grenville who fought the Spaniards in the little Revenge, and that it was the other Sir Walter Raleigh who first described that battle.

Words are no use; the live glorious complete thing that is a splendid human history is too much for them. It's over, but there is some standard other than our feeding and breathing, or even than our memory; and if we could only see it, nothing has perished. Our weakness cries for comfort, and I dare not think how you will learn to do without Julian day by day. But I love to think how lightly he would talk of his own death, if we could hear his voice.

Occasionally he got riled.

I have been reading Schofield on Medieval Lit. It makes me cry. These schoolboy books by bright students won't do. He has not read the books he talks about. He tries to stun criticism by exhibiting a scrap-heap of machinery. It's all very sad. His English is sloppy. He was begotten by a thesis on an endowment, and is now teaching pupils how to write worse books of the same kind.

So much for Professor Schofield.

But let that suffice. These quotations were chosen by the simple process of sticking a paper-knife into the book and seeing what turned up. There are plenty more where they came from.

There are indications that Oxford is going to make a Great Man of Walter Raleigh, and how he would have hated it! The prize essay for this year will be written on the theme of Sir Walter Raleigh and his place in English criticism. There will be much talk of his "Milton," his "Shakespeare," "English Novel," and "Some Authors," and the

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undergraduates will probably play him for an odds on favorite against Matthew Arnold and Macaulay. There is even a chance that in time he may become such a stuffy literary figure as the latter. These letters can save him. They can keep him human in the eyes of all good men better than any formal biography ever could, and they must be read. They must be read in America, above all, for in our colleges and universities there are too few men of his type.

He was an adventurer as truly as was his Elizabethan namesake, though the accidents of life made him an adventurer of the mind. For twenty-five years in the English universities he led the way and the young men followed. Teaching literature, he used to say, was like teaching swimming—pupil and teacher must bathe together. Sir Walter Raleigh never once held the pose of Moses giving the law to the Hebrew children, so popular in American colleges.

And if young men idolized him, he was always the first to defend them from the prematurely old. You will remember his famous reply to those who complained of the behavior and lack of discipline of young aviators during the war. "The Romans tell us," he said, "that it is sweet and decorous to die for one's country. In that decorum the Service is perfectly instructed." Sir Walter Raleigh was something of a writer and a good deal of a teacher; he was particularly a gentleman. It is good to read of such men.

Fiction

FLAPPER ANNE. By Corra Harris. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

A lovely flapper is thrown by fate into the Southern home of her grandmother, a sweet old lady of the old type and a dignified figure in the old-fashioned society. The things that follow are amusing and startling. Anne loses her heart (not, we must say, in a quite convincing way) to a worthy doctor of extreme anti-flapper convictions.

THE LOVE NEST, AND OTHER STORIES. By Ring W. Lardner. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.75.

The author of "You Know Me Al" presents nine short stories with an introduction by Sarah E. Spooldripper, elderly spinster, confidante and p. g. of the Lardner family. Miss Spooldripper helped to keep the wolf from the door, and she was with the late Mr. Lardner during his fatal attack of conchoid, "a disease which is superinduced by a rush of seashells to the auricle or outer ear." An editorial note states that Miss Spooldripper herself has passed away, being found in the garage two months ago, "her body covered with wolf bites left there by her former ward, who has probably forgotten where he left them." The stories, written in Mr. Lardner's entirely original style, would not, most of them, fit into the academic formula of what constitutes a short story. However, situations are developed interestingly. He digs beneath the false front of appearances to expose the laughable pretensions of a Broadway manager (a not unfamiliar type), or describes the pent misery of a little screen actress married to a motion-

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The ship is the Empress of Scotland,—25,000 gross tons. One of the largest liners ever to circle the globe. A cruise favorite for the last 4 years. Only ¼ her usual capacity will be booked on this cruise.

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picture magnate and forced to masquerade as a *grande dame* in the palatial setting of his choice. The vulgarity, sordidness, and intellectual vacuity of his characters—*nouveaux riches*, theatrical magnates, bar flies of Broadway and the hinterland—become patent, but it is a little doubtful whether this showing up will be a revelation to adult readers. As to humor—*chacun à son goût*. If you enjoy the Lardner brand, you will find the book quite to your taste.

LOLLY WILLOWES; OR, THE LOVING HUNTSMAN. By Sylvia Townsend Warner. The Viking Press, New York. $2.

Any one who has ever loved a cowslip or a thistle, a hedgehog or a badger, or even a lowly hen, will love "Lolly Willowes." It is a charming book of sly humor. Orphaned, and living in her brother's household, surrounded by a growing family, and friends not of her own choosing, to Laura Willowes, "one day is so like another, it's almost impossible to throw salt on its tail." Her great revolt against being "Aunt Lolly" to the third and fourth generation brings her to live in the village of Great Mop. Here she wanders with a strange yearning through beautiful English woods and fields. Finally, for release, she appeals to *any* supernatural Powers, and, having taken this risk, her offer is accepted by the Prince of Darkness—who turns out not so dark, after all. At first he merely provides her with a suitable familiar—a little kitten. She attends the midnight Sabbath of the witches. One of the most delicious encounters in recent fiction is Lolly Willowes's meeting and chat with Satan, a mild-mannered man, dressed in gaiters and a corduroy coat. He is landscaping the grave of Sir Ralph Maulgrave, who, among other devilries practiced during an ill-spent life, "rode about Buckinghamshire on a zebra."

COUNT BRUGA. By Ben Hecht. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

Comicality and coarseness—a poor mixture, not funny at all and shocking only as the talk of a drunken drayman is shocking.

GOD AND TONY HEWITT. By Albert Kinross. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

A war story the scene of which is in Salonika and London. The realism is extreme and exact—so much so that the reader does not feel as much sympathy for the characters as they really deserve.

SIMONETTA PERKINS. By L. P. Hartley. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

An over-sophisticated tale of a highly repressed Boston maiden who entertains a secret passion for a glorious Venetian gondolier. She never told her love but scuttled home to Boston. Emilio, the gondolier, is beautiful only as a tourist attraction. He never knew that he was loved. It is all very clever and subtle, but it certainly is a case of much ado about nothing.

History

THE DREADFUL DECADE: DETAILING SOME PHASES IN THE HISTORY OF THE U. S. FROM RECONSTRUCTION TO RESUMPTION, 1869–1879. By Don C. Seitz. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $3.50.

By the austere rule of this paper, a book by one of its editors may be reviewed in a space not so large as a man's hand. The present editor of this section will not break that rule, but he will not deny himself the pleasure of saying that Mr. Seitz has made a good book. The past in the United States is receiving, from books published this season, a series of black eyes, but the period discussed here was indeed fruitful in scandals—political, financial, and social.

His career as a newspaper man has made Mr. Seitz economical in the use of words, and correspondingly vigorous. His chapters on such subjects as Jim Fisk and Jay Gould, Black Friday, the Virginius, Boss Tweed, the Beecher-Tilton trial, the troubles of President Grant, and the disputed election of 1876 are not likely to be improved upon as clear and readable narrative. Mr. Seitz is free from partisan bias; he can discuss both the major political parties without awarding either the crown for virtue or the black mark of shame. He is the first political historian we remember to suggest that in 1876 both Tilden and Hayes deserved to lose!

NEW ENGLAND IN THE REPUBLIC (1776–1850). By James Truslow Adams. With Illustrations. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $5.

The third and concluding volume of Professor Adams's history of New England more than fulfills the expectations raised by the preceding volumes. It is predominantly a social history. "I stress the common man," writes the author, "and the struggle for democracy all the way through." It was a struggle in which the common man was often the tragic loser—in which his sacrifices for the Republic were repaid by injustice and contempt. Much of the space is given to the post-Revolutionary decade, and it is here that the conflict between the classes was most intense. In recent times the disputes between the myth-makers and the iconoclasts have messed up the whole field of Revolutionary history, and it is thus a relief to find a treatment of the subject which is neither propaganda nor counter-propaganda, but a sincere effort to measure and compare values. The author is concerned neither to glorify nor to discredit the fathers. That some of them were men of the soundest integrity and the loftiest sense of duty is no more true than that others were mere self-seeking politicians, insensible to the claims either of patriotism or humanity. He gives the important facts and a common-sense interpretation of them. It would be well for all professed 100 per centers as well as all 50 per centers and no per centers to read this book with care and to learn some needful lessons on the intelligent and conscientious use of historical material.

Travel

THE TOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA. An Intimate Record by Ralph Deakin. With an Introduction by H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. With 46 Illustrations. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $4.

Something like a record in understatement is achieved by H. R. H. when he says in his preface: "The author has, I know, given all the spare time he was able to devote during the course of a tour when spare time was at a discount to writing his story." If in the history of time spare time were ever at a premium, it would seem to be during these four crowded months in Africa and South America. Throughout this continuous Cook's tour and vaudeville entertainment the Prince conducted himself, as always, with unfailing tact, modesty, and good nature, even when he was told, fortunately in Zulu, that his loveliness surpassed the loveliness of butterflies and his presence was as imposing as the darkening shadows upon the mountain. This is the third in a series on the tours of the Prince which is probably unique in the literature of travel and diplomacy.

Humor

MENDEL MARANTZ. By David Freedman. The Langdon Publishing Company, New York. $2.

Mendel's comic and philosophic conundrums ("What is a wife? A dentist. She works on your nerves.") are funny and smart, but they do pall when they get up into the hundreds. Yet Mendel is a human and original chap, and the picture of Jewish life has something of the spirit of "Potash and Perlmutter." The jacket tells an astonished world that Mendel and the book have the fine qualities of "Main

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Street," "Black Oxen," and the novels of Ring Lardner and Fannie Hurst. But why leave out Sherwood Anderson, Gene Stratton Porter, and George Ade?

Art

THE ART IN PAINTING. By Albert C. Barnes. 106 illustrations. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $6.

The author aims to "trace the essential continuity of the great traditions" and to "offer a type of analysis that should lead to the elimination of the prevailing habit of judging paintings by academic rules or emotional irrelevancy," by adapting "to plastic art the principles of scientific method." In the process more than one known art critic is firmly brushed aside, and it might conceivably be exhilarating to hear the pronunciamentos of a jury of such critics sitting in judgment on the book. Even more so if to the conciliabule were added the museum directors, college professors, and artists who fall under the ban of the author. Definition of junk in painting and bunk in art writing would add to the delights of the discussion.

John Dewey states that the book "provides an intelligent objective criterion," and "does it not by laying down rules." To which one may add Mr. Barnes's disclaimer of the assumption "that the conclusions reached are the only ones compatible with the use of the method." After which the prospective reader—the plot of the story not having been revealed in the present review—may proceed to perusal confident of encountering a form of guidance which has the approval of a number of authorities, and has, moreover, been embodied in courses at Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania.

Philosophy

OUTLINE OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY. By William McDougall. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $4.

The Professor of Psychology at Harvard discusses, in clear and readable language, the whole subject of abnormal psychology. He explains the modern thought of Janet, Freud, Morton Prince, and Jung.

Business and Finance

HISTORY OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES. By Walter W. Jennings. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $4.50.

This volume, of nearly 800 pages, is a most valuable reference book. The author has planned well and has packed into it, without undue loss to readability, a vast amount of fact—political, economic, social. One would hardly read this book for light amusement, but if you are interested in the history of your country, you can well afford to provide shelf-room for it and to consult it as you would consult a good, reliable, succinct history.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE: HOW TO WIN IT. By Harvey A. Blodgett. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $4.50.

A very useful, simple, clear, and direct book which is, moreover, entirely practical. Some of the chapters Outlook readers will recall as having appeared in this magazine. An appendix gives a list of books on money-making and saving, which will interest the thoughtful. The volume is dedicated "To the great mass of toilers in America who want to become independent."

Miscellaneous

MY NEW YORK. By Mabel Osgood Wright. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

Very pleasant and mellow recollections of New York in the 1860's and 1870's. Readable for any one, but especially for those who remember the town in the days when two young gentlemen named John Bigelow and Elihu Root were teaching in a young ladies' school at No. 1 Fifth Avenue.

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Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Investment Trusts—A Caution

THE recent dissolution of an enterprise which went by the name of an investment trust brings up again the whole question of this type of investment. Our readers may recall an article in this department several months ago in which we presented a rather sympathetic view of investment trusts in general and of the basic idea of investment trusts in particular. We also took occasion to sound a warning against the fake and the illy conceived and managed investment trust, and urged investors to exercise caution before committing their funds to securities of this kind.

Quite timely is an analysis of investment trusts made by Philip S. Sweetser, a Boston professional investment counsel,

LOOKING AHEAD FINANCIALLY

The average business life falls into four normal periods:

Period of Getting Started

Period of Surplus Earnings

Period of Declining Earnings

Period of Retirement

How age affects Investment

EACH one of these periods has its own investment need, which should be borne in mind when purchasing securities.

During the *first period*, safety of the fund is all important. The first few thousands saved by a young man become the foundation of his financial future. To risk them is as foolhardy as it would be for a farmer to hazard his seed corn.

During the *second period*, activity in business enterprises which involves some risk is permissible, perhaps even desirable. As an offset, a substantial part of one's surplus should be kept invested in safe, marketable bonds. When resources grow, there are more opportunities for diversification, to help insure the safety of the whole investment structure.

In the *third period*, men begin to be more concerned about conserving what they have. Personal earning power faces a decline. Recuperation becomes more difficult. Steady, assured income should be the investment objective.

The *fourth period* is one for the observance of strictest conservatism. The man who has retired with a competence has everything to lose and little to gain through speculative or risky investments.

Through all of these periods, the investor's greatest security lies in allying himself with a bond house which will view his investment problems from the standpoint of his interest rather than its own—and with an intelligent understanding of his circumstances and requirements. It will be a constant help to him, always available to supplement his judgment and experience with its own broader background.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. aims to merit such a permanent and trustful relationship with its customers that it may serve them through a lifetime with sound investment guidance.

May we submit a list of our offerings to conform with your stated requirements?

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

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ST. LOUIS 319 North 4th St. BOSTON 85 Devonshire St. MILWAUKEE 425 East Water St. MINNEAPOLIS 610 Second Ave., S.

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which has come to this office. While we do not agree with every word he says, yet we do agree with the general tenor of his remarks and believe that the possible disadvantages of any given investment trust which he points out are worth serious consideration.

Mr. Sweetser finds nothing unsound in the theory of the investment trust. The record of the British trusts he finds to have been, on the whole, good. The record of those on the Continent has not been so good. What, then, he asks, is the story here in the United States?

"Practically all employ the fundamental investment principle of diversification. In some cases this is the feature that is particularly stressed, the argument being used that the investment trust shares or bonds provide a means for the small investor to obtain the same degree of safety through diversification that is ordinarily open only to the larger investor.

"In other cases the expert investment management alleged to be provided by the trust is the main selling argument, and the attempt is made to appeal to all classes of investors, because few investors have the time and facilities, even if they have the ability, to apply such management themselves.

"The existing trusts in this country are of several different types. One type is patterned after the British trusts and issues bonds, preferred stock, and common stock against a general list of diversified securities. Another type issues bonds only, against a diversified list of bonds. The others issue common shares only, mainly against a diversified list of common stocks. Some pursue the policy of buying and holding common stocks as long-term investments, relying solely on the law of averages. Others propose to make substitution in individual stocks when conditions surrounding such individual stocks make a change seem advisable, while still others propose to secure enlarged returns through pursuing a policy of taking advantage of changing economic conditions. . . .

"When one buys the securities of an investment trust, he is really handing his money over to a group of individuals for the purpose of having them manage it for him. In effect he relinquishes control of his capital and gives them a free rein. Some investment trusts, so called, are in reality 'blind pools.'

"Others provide certain restrictions in their trust agreements, but few divulge their holdings or just how their management is applied to the trust funds. Moreover, because the holdings are subject to continual change and because new securities of the trust are constantly

6¾%-7%
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
may be reserved now for your July Investments

LAST year American investors put into city real estate bonds approximately one billion dollars, which was twice the total investment in such securities for 1923, and twenty times the total for 1919.

This tendency of investors to put more and more of their funds into first mortgage bonds is evidenced most strongly in January and July, when millions of dollars are released for investment through interest and dividend payments, and through the redemption of maturing securities.

This year because of the low yields prevailing on other high-grade investment securities, and also because of the recent ups and downs of the securities market, the July demand for well-secured first mortgage bonds doubtless will be heavier than ever before. We suggest, therefore, that you make your selection now.

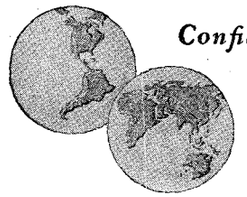
MODERN income-producing property, located in such important cities as Washington, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—cities where economic conditions and real estate values are sound—is the security behind the 6¾% and 7% First Mortgage Bonds which we now offer for June investment or July reservation.

Each issue of Smith Bonds is protected by safeguards that have resulted in our record of *no loss to any investor in 53 years*.

An investment in these bonds will give you a definite, dependable income of 6¾% or 7%, and you have at the present time a choice of maturities from 2 years to 10 years. You may invest in denominations of $1,000, $500 or $100. If you expect to have funds for investment within the coming month, you can make certain of obtaining the security, the maturity and the interest rate that you want by making your selection now. No deposit is required on July reservations.

If you wish, you may use our Investment Savings Plan to buy one or more $500 or $1,000 First Mortgage Bonds by payments extended over 10 months. Under this plan regular monthly payments earn the full rate of bond interest.

Send your name and address on the form below for descriptions of our current 6¾% and 7% offerings. We also will send you our two booklets, giving further particulars about our Investment Savings Plan, and explaining the time-tested safeguards that protect every investor in Smith Bonds.



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More than 200 National, State and Savings Banks have investigated these bonds and invested large sums in them. Individuals have invested from $500 to $200,000 each. A Surety Company with resources of Forty-Eight Million Dollars guarantees the first mortgage security.

6% WITH BANK SAFETY. You need not take less, you would scarcely demand more; for 6% is a fair return to any investor, and bank safety is that degree of safety which is required by banks for their deposit and trust funds.

This combination of bank safety and a 6% return is available to you in the real estate bonds underwritten by THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY, one of America's big banks, and secured by first mortgages which the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company (resources $48,000,000) guarantees as to principal and interest. Titles are guaranteed by the New York Title and Mortgage Company (resources $30,000,000).

The denominations are $500 and $1,000, the maturities one year to ten years, and any State tax up to 4½ mills is refunded. Write to the main office of The Baltimore Trust Company, 25 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., for Booklet No. 17

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being issued and sold it is practically impossible to keep a satisfactory check on actual operations or on the status of most of the trusts.

"Of course, it may be argued that the purchaser of investment trust shares does not fully relinquish control of his capital, since he has the privilege of selling them at any time, but these shares have not yet a free market and this is one of their distinct disadvantages.

"One trust declares its policy is to invest in the common stocks of the best and strongest companies and attempts to show that the so-called high-priced or low-yield stocks represent such companies. A statistical study and diagram is featured to prove that low-yield stocks give a far greater return in the long run than low-priced or high-yield stocks. The selling talk for its shares based on this study is very interesting and plausible. We have figures to show, however, that it is inconclusive, that the difference in return between the two groups of stocks for the period covered is somewhat exaggerated and that in other periods the advantage is entirely in favor of the high-yield stocks. In fact, we can show that in certain periods it does not at all follow that those stocks which are in exceptional demand and, therefore, sell on a low-yield basis represent the best-managed companies and turn out to be the most profitable investments.

"It is undeniable that some of the best investments will be found in the low-yield class of stocks, but quite as many and more will be found in the high-yield class. No matter how plausible an argument is used by the salesmen of these trusts a policy of investigating fully before investing will be found to be wise.

"Some salesmen will tell you that these trust shares will increase in value each year regardless of market conditions; that because diversification is employed the declines in some of the stocks will be offset by gains in others. It is a simple matter to show that any group of common stocks, no matter how well diversified, is subject to wide fluctuations in price. It is inevitable that there will be periods when the holdings of these trusts will depreciate in value and the trust shares be worth correspondingly less, so that the general level of stock prices is an important factor to consider in connection with such shares.

"By skillfully applying the principles of investment management fluctuations in the value of the holdings of investment trusts can, of course, be minimized. Such fluctuations, however, cannot be eliminated.

"One trust claims that its purchases of securities are made at depressed prices in all parts of the world and features that the trust holds over 500 different investments. Can effective supervision be maintained on over 500 securities representing properties in all parts of the world?

"Let no one suppose that in buying investment trust shares or bonds he is not paying a good fee for diversification or management or whatever it is that the trust offers. The investor in these securities pays a substantial fee in one way or another. The amount is not always easy to determine, but rest assured it is deducted. Some are very frank in stating their charges, others conceal them. Known charges including both purchase and sale of the shares range all the way from two per cent to ten per cent of the capital involved.

"One trust charges 1 per cent at the time of purchase and 1 per cent at the time of sale of shares. Another in addition to this same charge deducts 2 per cent per year of the actual value of the investment fund and 10 per cent per year of the net income.

"A third takes 6 points off the amount

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paid for shares for selling expense and in addition takes 2 per cent per year from the fund for management.

"A fourth claims that no charge is made for selling and management; that the fiscal agents assume all this expense, and in return receive an option at a low figure on common shares of the trust in proportion to the amount of securities sold. As the amount of shares under option, at last accounts, was around four times the amount of common shares outstanding, it is evident that the exercise of this option, even in a restricted way, will reduce the value of the existing shares."

Summing up his conclusions, Mr. Sweetser makes his most forceful argument: To place one's entire capital in the securities of an investment trust, or even of several investment trusts, "would violate the principles of sound investment management just as much as placing the entire capital in a single or a few securities. . . . The investor will lose nothing by waiting until the investment trusts have been operating long enough in this country to demonstrate the integrity and ability of their management and the results they are able to obtain."

To us this word of caution seems well worth passing on. Already in five short years there have been abandonments of investment trusts. Some, undoubtedly, of those that remain and of those still to be chartered will fail. Some, to us, seem soundly conceived and promising. But, after all, why does not reason demand that, as Mr. Sweetser says, "they should be looked upon as another type of security to consider and not as a solution of the problem of the investor"?

W. L. S.

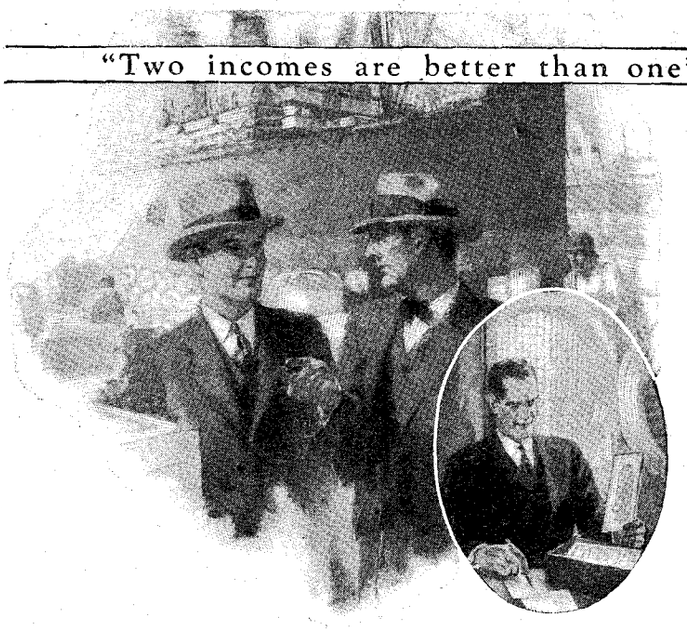
From Inquiring Readers

A GENTLEMAN in New England, holding some Congoleum stock in a trust, has written us to get our slant on the situation with this corporation. The recent passing of a dividend had caused his apprehension.

Congoleum Nairn is one of the leaders, if not the leader, in a very important line of production. For reasons that are beyond our immediate scope to discuss, there has been a depression in the floor-covering field, and Congoleum has suffered with others. The funded debt of the company is not unduly heavy. The preferred stock is distinctly of an investment character. But our friend holds common—holds it, moreover, apparently in trust for the benefit of dependents. His problem was that of the ordinary investor *plus*.

Of course, if immediate income was to

"Two incomes are better than one"



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2 yrs.	130.00	570.00	4,700
2½ yrs.	152.75	547.25	5,400
3 yrs.	175.50	624.50	6,200
3½ yrs.	201.50	598.50	7,000
4 yrs.	227.50	572.50	7,800
4½ yrs.	253.50	546.50	8,600
5 yrs.	279.50	620.50	9,500
5½ yrs.	308.75	591.25	10,400
6 yrs.	338.00	562.00	11,300
6½ yrs.	367.25	632.75	12,300
7 yrs.	399.75	600.25	13,300
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be the criterion, the thing to do is to sell and reinvest. In this instance we were not informed about this point. What we said, in substance, was that the company's financial position was sound, that favorable news has recently appeared about it, and that the probabilities favor a resumption of dividends. "Personally," the editor ventured, "if the decision were mine to make, I would be inclined to hold on unless immediate income were required."

FOR some others there may be a little meat in this letter analyzing a list of investments submitted by a reader in Indiana:

"The Indiana and Michigan stock is a good public utility preferred. Armour of Delaware is a fairly recently segregated member of the Armour family and is, normally, sound. Just why it has been down is a little difficult to say. If you have any feeling that it weakens your list—which I personally do not share—by all means sell it.

"We are a little shy of rubber securities because of the many factors of uncertainty in the business—over-equipment of the factory end of the business here, uncertainty as to supplies and prices of the crude, and the prospect of a slump in the automobile business. Of course, the company [Goodyear] is one of the strongest in the field, but 'safety first' is a good motto to follow.

"Your Anaconda bond would seem to us sufficiently secure, and we have a high opinion of Southern California Edison."

FORMAN guaranteed bonds and the reliability of the Metropolitan Casualty Company concerned an inquirer in Minnesota. As to Metropolitan he asked, "What about the company itself? Is it reliable TO-DAY without any prospect of being alive to-morrow?"

In our reply we did not make a point which now occurs to us, namely, that no company can be really reliable to-day without an excellent prospect of being reliable to-morrow. Exceptions? Certainly. But the rule is good.

"George M. Forman," we wrote in answer, "is one of the oldest concerns of its kind in the country; it enjoys a high reputation and its bond offerings are, in general, of investment rank. The Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company was established in 1874. It has a paid-in capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of about $775,000. Dividends in recent years have been at the rate of 16 per cent. The prospects are that it is not only reliable to-day, but that it will be so to-morrow."

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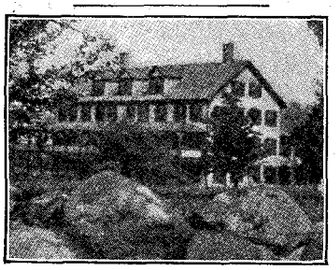

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The Summer Vacationland of America
1926 Catalog of Listings Sent on Request
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
10 State Street, Boston, Mass. Est. 1840
SECURE YOUR SUMMER HOME NOW

CAPE COD OCEAN-FRONT BUNGALOWS
Fireplace, bath, swimming, fishing. No jazz.
S. O. BALL, Truro, Mass.

West Harwich by the Sea
CAPE COD
Near Hotel Belmont, eight-room furnished house, fireplace, hot and cold water, two-car garage, servants' quarters, electric lights select location, good bathing, water 73. $800 for season.
G. W. WARNER, 10 Hawley Place, Boston.

TO RENT **MENDON** HILL TOWN
35 miles from Boston. **Large old-fashioned house** among elms; wide piazzas, fireplaces, electric lights. Modern conveniences. Garage. Rent moderate.
FLORENCE DARLING, 292 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Rent June 26 - Sept. 1, furnished house near Northfield, Mass., with use of garden and garage. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. 6,123, Outlook.

New Hampshire

Lake Sunapee, N. H.
Near Granliden Hotel
For rent, large cottage in a superb location, fully equipped for housekeeping; extensive shore front; ten acres land. For details, H. A. HASKELL, Hotel Prince George, 14 E. 28th St., N. Y. City. After June 1, Sunapee, N. H.

New Jersey

POINT PLEASANT BEACH
Modern furnished bungalows and cottages, five or more rooms and bath, improvements; garage; right at beach; $400 to $900 season; new furnished beach front bungalows, sale $4,500. Improved lots, $650 up. SPENCER W. CLAYTON AGENCY, 514 Bay Ave., Point Pleasant, N. J. Phone 552.

FARM — $3,500
50 acres and really good 7-room house. Large barn. Beautifully located in Sussex County, 1½ miles from D., L. & W. station. 55 miles to New York. High land; wonderful views. *Write for map.*
W. J. LOCKWOOD
18 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.
Phones, Penna. 6568, 6569

New York

Adirondack Cottage
Furnished. 5 rooms, bath, running water, electric lights, garage. $225 for season. Central for touring. ALMON WARD, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y.

Flushing, L. I. 8-room housekeeping apartment, central location. Shingle house, screened porch, hot water and heat supplied. $130 a month. S. M. LOWDEN, Colden Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (Kingwood Park)
Dutch Colonial. 8 rooms, all improvements, fireplace, view, 3 acres, flowers, garden, fruit, close Oakwood School, short distance Vassar College. $16,000. Might rent. JAMES MYERS.

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Real Estate

New York

LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Have on my list most attractively furnished summer home of city gentleman; splendidly located in Westport-on-Lake Champlain. Commands beautiful and extensive views of Adirondacks, Lake Champlain, and Green Mountains.

First floor—Large living-room, library, dining-room, lavatory, pantry, kitchen, clothes closets, etc.

Second floor—3 double bedrooms, 2 single bedrooms, 2 baths.

Third floor—3 servants' bedrooms, bathroom, trunk-room.

Wide verandas, fireplaces, 2-car garage, large grounds and lawns, adjoining golf course.

Rental $1,800

Direct macadam roads to New York City, Lake Placid, and Montreal.

Inspection particularly desired.

BEN J. WORMAN
Westport, N. Y.

FOR RENT AT

Silver Bay, New York
ON LAKE GEORGE

Fully equipped summer house, 33-foot living-room with large fireplace; six master bedrooms, three with running hot and cold water; bathroom, lavatory; 45-foot porches upstairs and down on lake frontage; private dock; bathing beach; Christian colony. Rental $500. Possibly for sale; half acre.
R. E. HUME, 606 West 122d St., N. Y. City.

For rent June 15 to Sept. 15 furnished house in Scarsdale 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms in attic. Pleasant summer home, large porches, shady lawn. Shown by appointment. Phone Scarsdale 896 M. 5,189, Outlook.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER

Rustic Studio Cabin overhanging picturesque brook. Westchester County near New York. 4 rooms, bath, 3 porches, electric light; also 2-room cabin. Moderate. 5,973, Outlook.

Rhode Island

FOR RENT, at Jamestown, R. I.

Delightful 10-room furnished cottage directly on water-front. Bathing, sailing, golf, tennis. Double garage, private wharf. $1,000 for season. Apply to
Mrs. CONANT TAYLOR, Jamestown, R. I.

Vermont

For Sale at MANCHESTER, Vermont

Ten-room house. One acre improved land

Several nice furnished cottages for rent this summer. W. B. EDGERTON, Manchester, Vt.

For Sale Charming Home near Rutland, Vt.

Accessible golf and trout streams, magnificent mountain views. Studio, porches, beautiful trees, over 2 acres. 10 rooms and bath, fireplace, furnace, modern conveniences. Attractively remodeled by refined people for permanent home. Must sell to settle estate. For particulars and photographs address
HOPE AVERY, Pittsford, Vt.

Instruction

Opportunity to become TRAINED NURSE. $15 monthly allowance. Ideal living conditions. Tennis, surf bathing. 3 hours from New York. 8-hour day. 2½ year course. Age 18 to 32; 2 years high school. Send for descriptive folder and application. Southampton Hospital Association, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.

STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SECRETARIES, social workers, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

"FOLLOW-UP" woman in New York City to measure results attained by about one thousand graduates during last twenty years from co-educational school. Non-resident, full time position. State age, religion, salary desired, previous employers, with exact positions occupied with each. Reply fully in own handwriting. Give telephone number. 7,000, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite G-5842, Washington, D. C.

HOUSEKEEPER for a boys' camp in the Adirondacks. Address, with references, H. A. Williams, West 252d St. and Fieldston Road, New York City.

SALESMEN wanted. $10 daily easy. We start you in auto accessory business. No investment, no experience necessary. Exclusive territory. Motor Products Co., 1760 Lunt Ave., Chicago.

WANTED, by widow living alone, refined woman as working housekeeper. Must be well and able to cook. Another helper kept. Permanent home in New Haven to right person. 7,042, Outlook.

WANTED—Young, competent, experienced lady. Protestant. Teacher, governess, for girl twelve. Country. Good references. L., Fairville, Chester County, Pa,

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SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOMPLISHED young Frenchman (Tourangean) who has finished third year at American university desires tutoring in American family for the summer. Highest references. Address P. O. Box G, Station A, Hartford, Conn.

ANY reputable American firm or individual wishing the part time services of an educated American residing in India please write to 7,040, Outlook. Terms very reasonable.

ASSISTANCE with home management, companionship to elderly lady or semi-invalid by experienced, responsible, traveled Protestant. Country. 7,041, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED lady driver to drive lady's car for the summer months. 7,036, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher desires position as governess or companion during July and August. References exchanged. Julia Easton, Hardwick, Mass.

EXPERIENCED teacher of mathematics wishes pupils in Boston during summer. 7,044, Outlook.

FOR summer—normal school student desires position—companion, play supervisor. 7,038, Outlook.

FRENCH lady, successful teacher, seeking summer engagement, would exchange lessons for board and traveling expenses. References exchanged. 7,008, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN, middle-aged, cheerful disposition, desires position as companion or companion-housekeeper with lady. 7,037, Outlook.

NEW England woman, supervising housekeeper, thoroughly competent managing home and servants, cheerful. Disengaged June 15. 7,033, Outlook.

POSITION to tutor boy by university student. Best of references as to character and ability. William Reed, 1012 N. State St., Monticello, Ill.

PRIVATE college graduate, an experienced teacher, desires position as traveling companion or tutor. 7,035, Outlook.

REFINED, capable, middle-aged woman desires position as companion or managing housekeeper. City or country. 7,023, Outlook.

SECRETARY — Young woman, expert stenographer, excellent references, wants engagement Adirondacks. Available July 15 to September 15. Will give part time services in exchange for board or full time for small remuneration. 7,028, Outlook.

TUTOR and companion. Harvard graduate, experienced in best preparatory schools, European travel, camp life, would take boy for summer or year. References 6,974, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires Western summer work—secretarial, library, companion, or outdoor. 43, Outlook.

YOUNG instructress of French, Vassar College graduate, of Sorbonne University, Paris, experienced European traveler, wishes conduct summer tour or chaperon girls winter in France 7,043, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, Protestant, two university degrees, desires summer position as hostess, companion, or tutor. 7,007, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

WANTED—Elderly people to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

TRAINED nurse will take lady requiring professional care at my home for summer. References. Rutherford, N. J. 7,039, Outlook.

CAMP for girls under fourteen. Dutchess Co. 7,031, Outlook.

CHILDREN boarded. Teacher will take two or three children in own home in New Jersey. Intelligent care and personal interest. References. 7,030, Outlook.

IS there a business woman would like to permanently share business woman's comfortable, roomy apartment? Quiet, residential location, East Orange. Convenient commuting Lackawanna. If prefer, could furnish own bedroom. Full home privileges. Unusual opportunity. Reasonable. Address 7,029, Outlook.

NURSE would take child in her home and give care and training. 7,045, Outlook.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES

TO

The Great National Parks, California, and the Rocky Mountain Resorts

Railroad fares to the glorious West are about one-third cheaper from May 15th to October 31st. Stop-over privileges are allowed at all points along the way.

Mrs. E. R. Dixon, head of The Outlook Hotel and Travel Bureau, and herself an experienced traveler, will be delighted to book your accommodations—both railroad and hotel. She will arrange all the details for the most enjoyable and instructive trip of your life. There is no charge for the service.

The scenic grandeur of the National Parks, the flowering beauty of California, the snow-capped Rockies—what more can you desire for a perfect summer?

A trip planned for you by Mrs. Dixon will assure you of the greatest comfort and pleasure at the least cost. Write her at once for full particulars and advice

In care of

The Outlook Hotel and Travel Bureau

120 East 16th Street **New York City**

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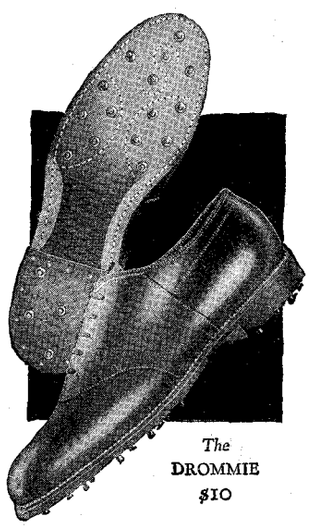

The DROMMIE $10

Spalding has been at this job of making athletic equipment for fifty years...

Making the shoes of track men, and baseball players, and football players. There is scarcely an athlete who will wear anything but Spalding Shoes.

We offer you the Spalding Golf Shoe...an *athletic shoe*... not just a street shoe dressed up to look like golf. The price of these shoes—$10 for most models—is possible only because they are sold direct through Spalding Stores.

Drop in and see us. We have scores of things that will interest you. But particularly, we want you to look at the golf shoes.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

New York Chicago San Francisco
and all principal cities

By the Way

AN expert is an ordinary fellow away from home.

A moving-picture producer on filming "The Passion Play" noticed that there were twelve Apostles. "Oh, that won't do," he said; "this is a big production. That number will have to be increased to twenty-four."

Sioux City, Iowa, holds the record, as far as we know, of being the only city in this country which has demonstrated at the box-office that it disapproves of the play "Abie's Irish Rose." Characterized as an inane and worthless drama by practically all of the theatrical critics, this play has run for five years in New York City. Even in Boston it surpassed all other plays by running thirty-four consecutive weeks to crowded houses. Wherever the play is produced in America it breaks all records. Therefore the management could not believe that the Sioux City people really meant their disapproval. The show was sent back again in a few weeks for a second appearance, and again met with complete failure. Is our center of culture moving from Massachusetts to the Middle West?

It is bad for the digestion to Fletcherize trouble.

Reports from the West state that "Dude ranches" are becoming more and more popular. There are thirty of them in Colorado alone. The largest one covers 30,000 acres of ground. In addition to riding, fishing, and boating, some of the "ranches" are providing full pack outfits for the "tenderfoot" tourists from the East and South.

The Stage-Hands' Union expects to insist in its forthcoming National Convention that a stage-hand be placed in every radio station, on the ground that these broadcasting stations furnish amusement. Churches —take warning!

Always agree with a fool; never contradict him. If he could suffer contradiction, he would not be a fool.

From Punch:
Reproved by her country aunt for sprawling on the sofa and told that it was unladylike, a small English girl retorted: "Ladylike! Really, aunt, in our set it is considered very middle-class to be ladylike."

Speakers at the twenty-fifth annual Convention of Master Plumbers, held at Los Angeles, California, declared that bathroom scenes in the moving pictures have established a new standard in plumbing fixtures and that their business has been much helped thereby.

One of the best schoolboy howlers that we have heard is the definition of rhubarb as "a kind of celery gone bloodshot."

"The marvels of electricity have set me thinking."
"Yes, isn't it wonderful what electricity can do?"

Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, managing editor of the Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary, announces that the twenty-six letters of our alphabet can be transposed 620,448,401,733,239,439,396,000 times. Is it any wonder, asked the Louisville "Times," that proofreaders all have that hunted look?

We were aware that insurance is now available for almost any kind of a risk, but we had never heard before of the insurance now issued by Lloyd's which indemnifies a writer against the cost of defending a lawsuit for libel.

The magnitude of the foreign sales of American-produced motion pictures is evidenced by the recent report of the Department of Commerce in Washington. The report reads:

"Statistical data are now coming to light regarding royalties in our motion-picture industry which show unmistakably that for the last six years our receipts from motion-picture royalties have been at least $300,000,000, while our royalty payments for foreign films in that period have been scarcely $1,000,000.

"Upon the basis of the most reliable sources and the most conservative estimates the figures for motion-picture royalties for the last five years are as follows: 1921, $40,000,000; 1922, $50,000,000; 1923, $60,000,000; 1924, $70,000,000; 1925, $75,000,000.

"Of the 1925 total, it has been estimated that Canada paid us $3,500,000; Europe, $52,000,000; Latin America, $7,500,000; and Asia and the rest of the world, $12,000,000."

Sweet Young Thing: "Why are you running that steam-roller thing over that field?"
Farmer: "I'm going to raise mashed potatoes this year."

"If you cannot get along with two or three people," says Albert Edward Wiggam, "there may be something wrong with them. But if you cannot get on with ten or twelve people, there is something wrong with you."

The superintendent of a Western railway had issued strict orders instructing station masters along the line to report all accidents or near-accidents immediately. The next day he received the following telegram:

"Man fell off platform in front of speeding engine. Will wire details later."

Five minutes later the details came over the wire.

"Everything o. k. Nobody hurt. Engine was going backward."

How to come out smiling from a bad loss is suggested by Edgar A. Guest in the "American Magazine." A merchant in a small town ran for office and was overwhelmingly defeated. He polled so few votes that he appeared ridiculous. He was in danger of being laughed at. "But," says Mr. Guest, "the merchant was a good sport. He beat the town to it. The morning after the election he put this sign in his window: '$25 reward for the name of the man who cast that vote for me.' Everybody saw it and laughed. But they laughed with him, and not at him."

Cheer up, Ed Howe says. "Nothing except the flood was ever as bad as it was reported to be."

The burning of the Shakespeare Theater at Stratford-on-Avon recalls the fact that David Garrick got up the first jubilee in honor of the bard one hundred and fifty years ago and lost money on the show, not the least part of which was James Boswell rigged up as a Corsican bandit with "Viva la liberta" displayed on his hat-band.

The following curious advertisement appeared in a Los Angeles paper: "Wanted: Champion Checker Players who know their onions." About thirty-five crack king-jumpers applied for the position. An investigation determined that one of the large motion-picture theaters wanted a champion checker player to sit in front of a theater and play all comers. Naturally, crowds gather around to watch every game.

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